

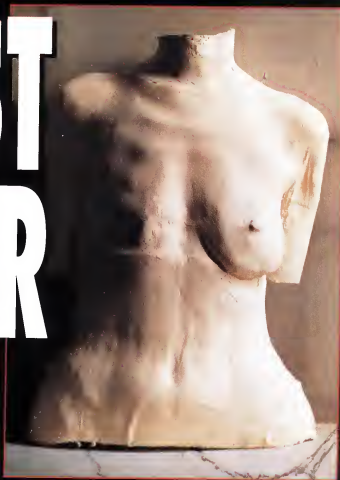
# Maclean's

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**Researchers Step Up The  
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# Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE  
JULY 11, 1994 VOL. 167 NO. 28

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With former football star O. J. Simpson facing two counts of first-degree murder, the atmosphere in a Los Angeles courtroom last week blended the melodrama of an afternoon soap opera with the play-by-play of a Super Bowl.

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PHOTOGRAPHY: (This page) George and Angela de Salazar; (Cover) J. G. Goss; (Ottawa) Brian Smith; (Toronto) Don Burt; (62) Photographs and captions by J. Goss

## The new war on breast cancer

**42** Breast-cancer survivor groups are springing up across the country, spreading the word about the latest treatments and, in some cases, demanding a role in research issues. They have already helped win more funds to fight a disease that continues to kill about one-third of its victims. Laboratory researchers, meanwhile, are stepping up the search for a cure.



## Peaking Tom

**52** In Tom Hanks's new movie, *Forrest Gump*, he continues to redefine what it means to be a Hollywood leading man. The role reinforces the image of the actor, pictured with his wife, Rita Wilson, as an unflinching star.



## Image contest

**20** It was supposed to be Prince Charles's Coach/Back Year. And last week, as part of a campaign to improve his tarnished image, he took to the airwaves in a candid TV documentary. But the strategy backfired, leaving the British tabloid press once again questioning whether the Prince of Wales is fit to be king.



# Present At The Defection

On the night of June 28 in 1978, a 26-year-old Russian man in a white car in downtown Toronto and sped into the countryside where he was sheltered by several Canadians. So began the Western career of a man who became the towering star of the world of dance. Last week, about 20 years after the dance since his defection, Mikhail Baryshnikov came back, taking to the stage at the O'Rourke Centre on June 27 for the first of two special performances with the White Oak Dance Project, which he co-founded. He put on a masterly display, dancing a new work by choreographer Twyla Tharp that playfully evoked the rigors of the classics, all the while relying on a graceful modernity belittling a 45-year-old Tharp. The standing ovation was warm and loud. But this night, after 20 years, Baryshnikov did not sprint from the stage door at the dark of night. He paced some of his old Toronto friends to a joyous reunion.

The occasion marked the informal anniversary of a remarkable event in the history of modern dance—and the triumph of a network of well-connected Torontonians who made it all happen. Julie Frasier, the dance critic of *The Globe and Mail*, was at his old friend writing a review when he got a call from Trish Barnes in New York City, a ballet



Baryshnikov last week in downtown city

power in her own right and the role of three New York Times dance critic Clive Barnes. She told Frasier to give Baryshnikov her telephone number. Later, a New York academic placed a call to freelance journalist and consultant Sergio Secler in Toronto, asking about arranging a defection. Secler contacted John Simpson, the veteran diplomat, who in turn contacted one of his dancer companions that evening, lawyer Jan Peterson. The driver of the getaway car was a man who had not even heard of the young dancer, businessman Tim Stewart. He and Baryshnikov's Bronx colleague Alexander Mucci drove the star to the Stewart home, where they were joined by Peterson, now a Liberal MP, his wife Heather, and Tim and Helen Stewart. Christina Berio, an old friend of Baryshnikov's, flew in from London and dancer photographer Dana Miksaev arrived from New York to insulate and place telephone calls around the world. For a period, with curious reporters closing in, Baryshnikov was moved to the Seclers' island retreat in Muskoka.

The Russian was repatriated and Baryshnikov faded, even, ran at the top, using songs and worked to improve his British English. But he also looked forward. Using wrought iron rods in the Russian wall of the Stewart farmhouse as a barre, he did class, bending some of the bars with his power, looking his strength for a world that wanted to give him a career of standing ovations.

*Robert Lewis*

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## Ultimate sacrifice

On June 6 ("D-Day mercenaries," Cover), I attended the D-Day memorial service in Ottawa. Being only 20 years old, I couldn't possibly claim to understand how the soldiers felt or what they went through. But watching the service was rather eye-opening. I've never experienced it. It was a haunting, chilling and very patriotic moment. I couldn't help thinking of those who lost relatives during the Second World War—and of those who paid the ultimate sacrifice for their country. When the Last Post was played, I cried, when the CR 116 first past, I could have sworn my heart stopped.

Patricia Green,  
Ottawa



Martin's is haunting, chilling and patriotic moment

Let me get this straight: you pay Father-lymen to play the tourist snail and make everything about the country he is supposedly reporting on? Please, where do I sign up?  
Guy Astor,  
Toronto

## Hiring practices

I wish to comment on your article "Man hiring sex slaves" (Canada Notes, June 23). As a former day care teacher, I find the notion that "a national registry of people convicted of sexually abusing children could help to prevent schools and child care centers from unwittingly hiring offenders" to be highly misguided. We have so much more to fear from alumni already within these institutions who have yet to be caught.

Walter Duncanson,  
Kitchener, Ont.

## Hockey buff

This is one Canadian, and I'm sure I'm not alone, who cannot sit idly by and let Fred Brownie, who definitely lacks from a "civility to declare," suggest that hockey is nothing more than "juvenile warfare" ("Dash talk: carry a sign of the times," An American View, June 26). I'm offended by his editorial portrayal of this sports report.  
Peter Stephens,  
Toronto

## Quality control

Diane Francis's recent editorial was of dealing with the budget deficit is oversimplified and rather lightening ("Slashing the deficit—at just two items," Column, June

13). After cutting out support for cultural institutions, public broadcasting, official languages, human rights commissions, research councils and women's groups, there would be precious little left of those things that contribute to our quality of life here in Canada. Back to the drawing board, please, Ms. Francis.  
Elizabeth Gogh McNamee,  
Barnesville, Que.

Diane Francis is right. Our airtight and cowardly leaders do not need to spend millions of dollars studying how to reduce government spending. A good, sharp pencil would be helpful, but a little common sense would definitely be in order.  
Michael McGuire-Bell,  
Monterey, Sask.

## Firing offence

Too bad The Motus Companies Ltd. president and chief executive officer Mickey Cohen did not display his clear perception and good judgment on the national debt when he was federal deputy minister of finance ("Our debt is it size minute to sunlight?" The Motus's Interview, June 23). But I reserve my real scorn for the finance and prime ministers who should have caught any official caught uttering the "horror" word, as the apt. We would not be in the economic mess we are in today if they did.

J. Z. Baku,  
Hamilton

## The chips are down

I'd like to correct a miscommunication in the May 30 cover story entitled "Tribal problems," which states that the province of New Brunswick has signed an agreement with the Woodstock First Nation to allow for the opening of the province's first aboriginal casino. I'd like to point out that this is an agreement to operate a giant bingo hall. The province of New Brunswick has not authorized the operation of casinos, on or off reserves.

Robert Tinker,  
Fredericton

Maclean's editorial writer, even had letters say so about the issue and clearly stated people were offered and began to believe the money. Well, letters in the editor's office suggest 757 360-7700. Don't let the cat out of the bag. (C) 1995 Maclean's



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Thank you for the excellent coverage of the D-Day campaign, and also the heartbreaking story of William Kennedy Ferguson, the flyer who was killed in France in early 1943. I was the 12-year-old CN telegraph messenger in Peterborough, Ont., who had to deliver the resignation telegram to the family, and, needless to say, the story brought back many, many bad memories. I think some people learn that there are no winners in war, only survivors, who should remember our losses.

Reynold O. Kelly,  
Toronto

## Fancy footwear

Regarding Allen Folbertham's lovely old name "Socks, socks and the Gesta del Sol" (Columns, June 13), let me say he doesn't understand. These Englishmen will live in suburban homes and, as a result, know full well that two weeks in the Mediterranean are scarcely enough to tan their poor purple faces—hence the socks with sandals. Look ladies at these people, Folth. They are the ones who give us the strain engine and pencils—they know what they are doing.

Dr. Daniel Ward,  
Windsor, Ont.



# OPENING NOTES

## The game of divorce, TV-style

"Divorce is a traumatic situation," says John Brown of Action Time Television in Manchester, England, with the barest hint of a grimace. "But our game might take some of the sting out." If you've, that is, Action Time's solution to gentlemanly divorce in its bring divorcing partners out of the courtroom and into a television sound stage to let them play off for the family assets. The latest TV version of divorce, *Divorce II*, is the brainchild of Johnny Weed, a 28-year-old media studies graduate who passed his idea along to a former classmate, the now-specific husband-and-wife team of Stephen Leibel, whose sister shows include a *Danny Gane* lawsuit called *Love at First Sight*. On *Divorce II*, couples will first answer general knowledge questions; the winner gets a specific husband-and-wife story. But one round will require the audience to judge which party was most persecuted by the other, based upon personal testimonials about how rotten the spouse in question behaved. The "winners" will get the lion's share of the marital goods—after, of course, signing a waiver absolving the show of any blame for the way things turned out. While the show is not expected to see air outside its native London, it has already sold 11 to Spanish television and has had inquiries from Italian producers. And not many criticize the show for leaving lay out of broken homes. Brown maintains that "we did not want to add to the trauma" of divorce. So, he points out, "everything has its lighter side."



Simpson, wife Nicole in October, a stolen plaque, a hidden video

## The O. J. collection

Accused murderer O.J. Simpson may not be Mr. Popularity these days. But he sure is Mr. Notoriety. And that has led to some thing of a closet industry dealing in O.J. Simpson collectibles. In Buffalo, where Simpson lived for nine years with the NFL's rival, Paul Brown, sales representatives at the All-American Sports Cards store, says that the run on Simpson football cards—the store had 30 in stock—started the day after the widely televised police chase through Los Angeles. "We pretty much sold out that first Saturday," says Kenzie, who hasn't seen anything like it since Pete Rose was accused of baseball

stares Simpson swinging among a bevy of Playmates. The video was produced before the deaths of Nicole Simpson and Ronald Goldman, but Playboy is clearly reluctant to be associated with the beleaguered O.J. Now, the video is in the walk over to see the light of day—maybe. While the bookish women are walking the racks in Los Angeles, and have even been seen in tabloid TV shows, who have so far refused to give air time. One source who has seen the video said that it contains some inappropriate material—including Simpson remarking how a particular woman "really gets the blood flowing."

gushing five years ago. Now, he adds, "with it being not gambling but murder, it's much bigger than that." All-American was selling Simpson's rookie card for close to the high price of \$135. But in Los Angeles, reported prices for that card have soared as high as \$500, for a Simpson-signed football, \$2,000. Says a skeptical Kenzie, "I think people are blowing it out of proportion."

At least one O.J. collectible is not available in stores. After his arrest, Playboy promised insights into a life and how for \$9.99 a month from 300 ahead of time. Since mid-June, it has been playing on 19 channels across the country. But its most astounding feature is a tribute from the *Prince* Magazine's wife, Elizabeth Taylor, headlined "O.J. Simpson: The case of a convicted murderer." The cover of the magazine was on April 15. Today, "Those that yearn for predictions regarding American politics turn out to well as your predictions, many years ago, that my husband would become *Prince* Magazine," the letter reads. It seems that in 1984, your dear Chrissie had cut politics. Joy dreamed of him stop a white

## A trade in funny money

In the economic pressure cooker of modern day Hong Kong, there are bound to be winners and losers. Last month, police in the British Crown colony arrested six men for their part in a scheme to pass off 1985 Persimmon 60s, rendered useless after Persa changed its currency three years ago, as Canadian money. According to police, the scheme increasingly continues, with 14 men reported last week. \$100,000. Taking advantage of rampant currency speculation among the hapless, outsiders typically offer an exchange rate of 10 Canadian for every four

of the Hong Kong dollar—bettering the official 1-to-5.6 rate of exchange. The promised Canadian bills are, of course, phony, yet many have fallen for the play. The reason: "Everybody has heard of Canada, but nobody ever sees the money," says police Insp. Steve Tarrant. "Once Canadians use U.S. dollars abroad." Besides, many residents are familiar only with Chinese script and, for them, the words on the Persimmon paper mean nothing. "Maybe," Tarrant says, "somebody should bring over real Canadian dollars so that people can see what they look like."

## The psychic connection

The testimony is not exactly what a chess player might expect, that there it is. After Chrissie's name in the middle of a late-night paid endorsement for John's *White Alliance*, starring Montreal "psychic" astrologer Jojo Savard, a later campaign and a critical haul of blood here, Jojo promises insights into a life and how for \$9.99 a month from 300 ahead of time. Since mid-June, it has been playing on 19 channels across the country. But its most astounding feature is a tribute from the *Prince* Magazine's wife, Elizabeth Taylor, headlined "O.J. Simpson: The case of a convicted murderer." The cover of the magazine was on April 15. Today, "Those that yearn for predictions regarding American politics turn out to well as your predictions, many years ago, that my husband would become *Prince* Magazine," the letter reads. It seems that in 1984, your dear Chrissie had cut politics. Joy dreamed of him stop a white



Savard: Chrissie lost his doubts

due life called to tell him that he would be prime minister in 1993. "He said, 'No way'." Savard recalls, "it was a believer." This spring, the psychic wrote to Anne Chrissie, announcing a confirmation of her prediction. Last week, the Prime Minister's Office was stunned by the news that Mrs. Chrissie was being featured on a psychic hotline. That spokesman Peter Donolo later confirmed that she

had passed "a standard response letter" to Savard. "It is no word coming out of a government endorsement," he said. Meanwhile, Jojo insists, I would never see, not even a thing like that without her permission. Besides, she was no reason for the Chrissies to worry about political fallout. After all, Jojo now reveals that the Prime Minister will be in office for eight years.

## PASSAGES

**SUSPENSE:** Argentine soccer superstar Diego Maradona, 38, is using a "rockstar" of banned statistics—deposits by the international football association after a modern time limit after a World Cup match in Dallas. Maradona, who was suspended from soccer for 15 months in 1991 for cocaine use, is barred



from the quadrilateral tournament and could be banned from soccer for life, pending a further investigation. The 1991 lawsuit is a unique combination of the United States and Maradona, who is an Italian citizen in Italy on a charge of drug trafficking and a fugitive in Argentina. He was appearing at the World Cup title in 1990. He was appearing at his fourth Cup tournament and was about to play in a recent 22nd World Cup game when he was suspended.

**INDUCTION:** Senator Evelyn Hart, 37, former federal labor cabinet minister and High Commissioner to Britain Donald Mackintosh, 62, retired Raymond Lemmon, 74, and educator John-Guy Piquet, 56, as co-owners—the highest rank—the Order of Canada by Gov. Roy Romanow, 68, in Ottawa. The list are among 75 appointments to the order. Among the order's new members were comedian Martin Short, 43, and former hockey great Frank Mahovlich, 36.

**SANDED:** U.S. sister Tanya Harding, 23, from competing for 1994, for her part in a cover-up against an assault last January on her coach Nancy Kerrigan, 24, which prevented Kerrigan from competing in the American national championship, won by Harding. In a special U.S. Figure Skating Association press meeting in Colorado Springs, Colo. The panel, which cited Harding for "a clear disregard for fairness, good sportsmanship and ethical behavior," also stopped her from the U.S. figure

**PHOTO:** Retired police officer Gordon Downes, 58, \$4,000 for defying a court-ordered public ban on O.J. Simpson's manslaughter trial, by an Ontario Court judge in Guelph. Downes publicly distributed biased information about her trial as the details of a two-paragraph story in the *Star*, Canadian, Oct. 26.

**RELEASE:** Former TV evangelist Ed Snider, 23, convicted in 1989 of selling \$810 million from his followers, from prison to a halfway house in Sydney, N.C. He had been married to Theresa Lynn Snider, 36, in 1989, who was in a right-year marriage in 1990, was serving a right-year sentence in a Georgia federal prison.

## BEST-SELLERS

### FICTION

1. *The Girl on the Train*, Lisa Fiedler (2)
2. *The Girl on the Train*, Lisa Fiedler (1)
3. *The Girl on the Train*, Lisa Fiedler (1)
4. *The Girl on the Train*, Lisa Fiedler (1)
5. *The Girl on the Train*, Lisa Fiedler (1)
6. *The Girl on the Train*, Lisa Fiedler (1)
7. *A Way in the World*, P. J. R. (1)
8. *A Way in the World*, P. J. R. (1)
9. *A Way in the World*, P. J. R. (1)
10. *A Way in the World*, P. J. R. (1)

By: The Girl on the Train, Lisa Fiedler (1)

### NONFICTION

1. *The Girl on the Train*, Lisa Fiedler (2)
2. *The Girl on the Train*, Lisa Fiedler (1)
3. *The Girl on the Train*, Lisa Fiedler (1)
4. *The Girl on the Train*, Lisa Fiedler (1)
5. *The Girl on the Train*, Lisa Fiedler (1)
6. *The Girl on the Train*, Lisa Fiedler (1)
7. *A Way in the World*, P. J. R. (1)
8. *A Way in the World*, P. J. R. (1)
9. *A Way in the World*, P. J. R. (1)
10. *A Way in the World*, P. J. R. (1)

By: The Girl on the Train, Lisa Fiedler (1)

## POP MOVIES

The movies in *POP*, ranked according to box office receipts during the seven days that ended on June 30. (In brackets: number of screens/weeks showing.)

- |   |             |  |           |
|---|-------------|--|-----------|
| 1. <i>The Girl on the Train</i> (130/2) | \$5,433,489 | 6. <i>Grifting Even with Dad</i> (75/1)      | \$487,750 |
| 2. <i>Speed Racer</i> (215/2)           | \$3,000,000 | 7. <i>City Streets</i> (15/1)                | \$200,000 |
| 3. <i>Wolf</i> (115/2)                  | \$1,100,000 | 8. <i>Shrek</i> (11/1)                       | \$250,000 |
| 4. <i>The Girl on the Train</i> (130/2) | \$544,500   | 9. <i>Four Weddings and a Funeral</i> (17/1) | \$200,000 |
| 5. <i>Wrestlemania</i> (115/2)          | \$444,500   | 10. <i>Love Train</i> (11/1)                 | \$100,000 |

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the rat race.

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GRIND.

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The roller coaster

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COLUMBIA



## The tyranny of modern-day feminism

BY BARBARA AMIEL

In the early 1980s, I lived in a women's residence on the University of Toronto campus. Men were not allowed inside, and at night the sidewalk would be filled with couples desperately embracing. Today, most residences are coed. Houses where being what it is, none of the sidewalk passions are now translated to more comfortable surroundings inside.

So it was that recently in one such residence somewhere in Canada, a man and a woman sat doing yard exercises together in the common room and suddenly evolved into more intimate situation as his roomie upstairs. Having suddenly noticed each other just short of full intercourse, the woman left the man's room and then asked herself how she could possibly have let this happen—a feeling range of us have had after going out with someone we later decide wasn't worth the trouble. Her response was imaginative: she decided the man had used hypnosis to leave her to participate in sexual acts.

The police arrested the male student and charged him with sexual assault. During the preliminary inquiry—which is still under way—the woman admitted that she otherwise would have thought she was relatively just tripping in the sexual activity. The male PhD student, who had no criminal record had never read a book about hypnosis or taken a course on it, might now be known for being in some kind of a trance himself. One of his last conditions is that he cannot enjoy any university residence or building after 6 p.m. This stops him from entering his own bedroom and also prevents him from entering work in the university library.

Ever since George du Maurier's novel *Trilby* about a young woman under the magnetic influence of Sordani, there has been a body of popular fiction in which evil people hypnotize their victims and make them perform outrageous acts. Perhaps Canadian police forces may read pop fiction, but our courts have expected the Crown attorneys to dis-

*Men have been convicted in cases that would have been laughed out of court when common sense still prevailed*

pose to be familiar with the vast body of expert evidence that human beings under hypnosis cannot be made to perform acts contrary to their will. The female undergraduate could then have been told to push an on with her life-hating choice of getting a BA.

There are dozens of cases like this in Canada. Each one as a loss for a court on the complexity of human psychology. One could, for example, speculate dramatically on the added feelings of the young woman above, who perhaps went too far with a chap her friends thought little of and then worried that she might be the butt of jokes in her own dorm. But the man is being prisoned, and with every hour actually been charged, in circumstances that would have been laughed at and court when outsiders' sense still prevailed in Canada.

A telling case is that of a young Canadian couple who lived together for two years until the woman's bizarre behavior became too much for the boyfriend. Last year, she charged him with 17 counts of sexual assault. During the preliminary examination, the complainant explained that she was really a European aristocrat and not the person she believed her to be. When she later accused

the parents of her ex-boyfriend of deliberately ignoring a friend of hers in a motor accident, the Crown attorneys finally realized there was a problem. But instead of instantly dropping her with sympathy, they tried to force the accused male to sign a bond of peace to stay away from her. It was four months before the Crown dropped the charges.

More revealing is this: during that preliminary hearing, the woman asked charges of misconduct against virtually everyone including the Crown attorney and the police. The policeman who accused of sexual misconduct had a hearing under the Police Act (and was acquitted). Clearly, this was a highly disturbed woman. But the authorities were petrified: the feminist reign of terror in Canada is such that it is better to proceed with charges of sexual assault than are generally false than risk innocent youth if support is withdrawn from a so-called victim. How did we arrive at this state?

During the mid-1970s, the feminists told us that Western culture was an oppressive system designed to keep women in servitude. The feminists attacked industries of clothing and the family. Male culture was denounced as inherently violent. In response, Canada's Criminal Code was changed. Rape was replaced by the charge of sexual assault. This meant that any overtone to a woman that she did not like (whether at the time or later) could be lumped in with very specific and serious act of rape. Men making passes were in trouble. Up and then, a pass did not count as an assault unless it continued after being firmly rebuffed. But these changes had the groundwork for women to decide not marry whether they then liked the pass of the night before.

The whole industry changed. Most women created wealth, but some took advantage of their new and terrible power. These days, female complainants came to court with two sets of lawyers—their own from such "victim rights" organizations as the radicalized and British, Soldier, Consumerwise, Chase and the Crown attorney's office. The law of feminists is such that most decisions in Ontario need to proceed with actual assault charges are now made by committee rather than the reasonable Crown attorney. As no deterrent to women's charges to create lawsuits, no courts for accused males, our female judges, female Crown attorneys and female elites remain mostly silent. Actually, some are worse than silent. This reign of terror is their agenda. Some of them are the same women (and men) who ignored such authoritarianism's strategy and employment opportunity and now are on the banglows of the authoritarian patriarchal state.

Meanwhile, good Canadians who found the silence of ordinary people shocking while the horrors of McCarthyism or Stalin were going on do nothing. "What did you do, Mother?" Canadian children will ask in a decade or two. "When our lives were endangered and organizations thrived in Canada's Frontier Sales?" I know what I will answer, but what, dear reader, will you say?



# RISKY BUSINESS

## Tax-weary Canadians help support a boom in smuggled alcohol

**K**enna Kenate has a new job. And just like his old job, it's dangerous. Kenate, a busy Montrealer, is a witness of smuggling: a busy, a busy St. Lawrence. Their abundance in eastern Ontario against the American market remains. The Liberal government's decision to allow tobacco taxes in February almost wiped out the market for cheap illegal cigarettes that once poured through Altonara. But undeterred, smugglers like Kenate have quietly switched to running alcohol out of the reserve, which straddles the Ontario, Quebec and U.S. borders. And as illegal cigarettes dried, their new product has found a ready market with unwary Canadians. Last week at Altonara, the trade in illegal alcohol appeared to be booming. Bats carrying loads of boxes crossed the river, and trucks delivering crates loaded alcohol rolled through the reserve. Kenate was in a bustling mood as he waited to make another run through smugglers' alley. "When cigarettes dried, liquor took off," said Kenate. "We just moved into another industry."

Not since Prohibition in the United States six decades ago has so much illegal alcohol flowed across the border. But unlike the 1930s, when Canadian-made liquor was smuggled across the United States, this time the contraband is heading into Canada. In fact, officials at the Liquor Control Board of Ontario (LCBO), the largest purchaser of beverage alcohol in North America, estimate that nearly \$800 million in illegal wine and spirits were consumed in Ontario in 1993, up \$20 million from the previous year. And Quebec Liquor Corp. officials calculate that \$300 million worth of illegal booze was purchased at that province last year. The growth in the illegal trade, which now costs governments across Canada about \$2 billion a year in lost tax revenue, has been explosive. In 1993, police seized nearly 425,000 litres of smuggled alcohol, up from just 7,800 litres in 1980. And while police on both sides of the border have stepped up their fight against the southern dry runnners, they have barely slowed the illegal trade. Said Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) Insp. Clara Lewis, "We're not making one ounce, three more are getting by."



To kill the illegal trade, Canada's distillers want the federal and provincial governments to cut alcohol taxes. According to the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), most of the alcohol being smuggled into Canada is manufactured by numerous small U.S. distillers. As a result, Ronald Veiloff, president of the Ottawa-based Association of Canadian Distillers, said the industry is rapidly losing both market share and jobs. In fact, he estimated that four million cases containing 12 750-ml bottles of illegal liquor—or 25 per cent of the legal market—were consumed in Canada each year. But he said that while some Quebec liquor board officials have proposed cutting alcohol taxes, the Ontario government strongly opposes any tax cuts. Still, said Veiloff, "If the politicians don't do something, we will lose the industry completely."

The growing threat to the alcohol industry is clearly evident at Altonara. Last October, a special OPP and RCMP task force was established to fight cigarette smuggling in the Cornwall area. And Lewis, a senior OPP officer with the task force, said that since the collapse of the illegal tobacco market, police have been seeing increasing amounts of alcohol. In May, officers with the task force seized about 10,000 1.75-litre bottles of alcohol, with a street value of \$550,000. Up until May, police had been averaging about 2,000 bottles per month. But Lewis said that represents little more than 10 per cent of illegal alcohol flooding through smugglers' alley. Kenate, who lives in the Mohawk reserve at Kahnawake, on Montreal's South Shore, told Montreal's *Star* that he can earn as much as \$100 per ton carrying alcohol between Cornwall and Montreal.

And like many Montrealers, Kenate says they have the right to move smuggled alcohol across the border, because they are a sovereign nation. Still, to make sure he is not caught in the random police checks, Kenate has led up to this summer with his bar in the fact that he is carrying a heavy load. "They would like to pull us all over," said Kenate. "It's still risky, but we can get through."

The risk of being caught is also outweighed by the potentially huge profits to be made on alcohol. One veteran smuggler living on the St. Catharines Reserve near Hamilton told Montreal's *Star* that smuggling booze can be even more lucrative than smuggling tobacco. His staff packaged illegal cigarettes to be mailed to clients in British Columbia, where



tobacco taxes have not been cut, he said. A smuggler and quickly added up how much money he could make selling bootleg booze. As he did, he laughingly stated the simple economics underpinning the illegal trade. "In the United States," he said, "booze is cheaper than water."

That is almost true. American alcohol distillers sell a case of six 1.75-litre bottles of vodka, rum or whiskey for as little as \$20 a case. By the time it arrives on the Ontario shoreline at Cornwall, outside the reserve, it reaches nearly \$300 a case, or about \$15 per bottle. It is then sold to restaurants and bars for \$20 a bottle—a 100-per-cent markup over the original \$5-a-bottle price. By comparison, a 1.75-litre bottle of St. Lawrence vodka sold for \$45 in Ontario liquor stores last week. According to the former cigarette smugglers, as they gain more experience moving alcohol across the border, they will be able to bring even more booze into Canada. "Now they make more money," said the smuggler. "They will have more resources to work with."

Turning cheap American booze into big profits in Canada has also lured far more sophisticated smugglers into the trade. Unlike Kenate, these smugglers openly cross the Canadian border with transport trucks loaded with illegal alcohol. Mark Kenna, alcohol and tobacco program manager with ATF's intelligence division in Washington, said the agency has documented a staggering increase in the number of exports from small American distillers to Canada. In many instances, these smugglers fill orders from smugglers who produce false customs documents that say the alcohol is being moved to a third country through Canadian ports. While shipping alcohol through Canada is legal, Kenna said the shipments rarely reach their stated destination. Instead, it is diverted to warehouses in Canada where the booze is broken up and sold to bars and restaurants across the country.

The ATF has cracked down on the small dis-

**Massive liquor board investigators with smuggled alcohol: Apprehended huge profits**

illers, but Kenna said that has only made the smugglers more creative. In some cases, smugglers are now asking the distillers to deliver the alcohol to bonded warehouses in the United States. By doing so, the distillers are moved further down the smuggling chain, further away from ATF investigators. Then, to complete the pa-

per trail, the booze is removed from the warehouses and shipped around the United States before it is finally diverted to Canada. In one case, ATF agents followed two trucks for 5,000 km from Road River, Ore., to a Quebec bar for crossing at northern New York state.

At the same time, hundreds of smaller, more numerous smugglers across Canada, who also cut their teeth in the cigarette smuggling trade, are now switching to alcohol. In most cases, they purchase cheap booze at liquor stores in the United States and then move it into Canada at remote smuggling border points. U.S. Customs and Border Protection, which has a customs division in Lethbridge, Alta., said that until recently no one in the detachment could remember arresting anyone for smuggling alcohol. But last month, when officers pulled a van over after it crossed an unmonitored border point, they discovered it was carrying 175 cases of alcohol. A few days later, they seized over 200 cases of smuggled booze in Montreal. The smugglers likely loaded up on cheap U.S. vodka, rum and rye in Nevada and, according to Appleby, the alcohol was probably going to be sold at special events, such as weddings. Added Appleby, "We're looking at alcohol as a hot border now."

Once in the country, the illegal booze—whether brought in by individuals or major smuggling gangs—is being widely dispersed through an informal network of bootleggers. At the St. Catharines reserve, a smuggler told Montreal's *Star* that he has customers who routinely drive hundreds of miles to load up their cars with cases of illegal alcohol. They in turn sell the booze to neighbours and colleagues at work. Police also say illegal al-

but is being sold out of the barrels of cars in factory parking lots or at illegal sporting events, but because the network is an illegal site, Wynne Sengler, a spokesman for the RCMP's customs and excise branch in Winnipeg, says they are difficult to crack. "It's viewed as a technical crime," says Sengler. "The easiest difficult to police influence." The same informal network also distributes smuggled booze to bars and restaurants across Canada. Police say middlemen representing the smugglers often become regular customers, and then casually mention that they know someone who sells cheap liquor. The problem appears to be growing. In 1999, members with the Ontario Liquor Licensing Board charged 379 bars with selling illegal alcohol. The number charged jumped to 388 in 2000 and continues to rise. Lightblue bar owners resent the unfair competition posed by cheap booze. "It's like an invisible army out there," says David Munroe, owner of Toronto's trendy Madison Avenue Pub. "We can't see them, but we know they are hurting us."

Bootleggers have even become so sophisticated that they offer restaurant and bar owners many of who are constantly on the edge of bankruptcy, services—including credit—that the LCBO does not. "You don't have to pay right away and they deliver," observed Ontario Restaurant Association president Don Oliveri. "The LCBO doesn't do either of those things."

Despite the surge in booze smuggling, Vellous says the alcohol industry has been unable to convince federal and provincial politicians to cut taxes—which typically account for about 80 per cent of the retail price of a bottle of liquor across Canada. In the past, many manufacturers raise officials could easily measure the extent of the problem by using the Canadian manufacturers' add their product legally in the United States where smugglers promptly brought it back into Canada. However, the bulk of the smuggled alcohol is being produced in the United States, the industry is having difficulty proving the extent of the problem. "The taxes are taking the industry," cautions Vellous. "The politicians have a choice to make."

But even the threat of the Ontario government, which insists that the problem should be dealt with by clamping down on alcohol smugglers—not giving tax breaks that the Quebec government, which fought hard for a cut in cigarette taxes, may yet reduce taxes on alcohol. In March, the Quebec liquor board and provincial Finance Minister Andre Boivin to consider cutting taxes by up to \$2 a bottle. Vellous said that he met with Boivin two weeks ago to discuss the tax cut. He added that Boivin intended to show the issue at a meeting at federal and provincial governments in Vancouver next week. In the meantime, Kesteven and his friends of other smugglers like him will continue to edge police across Canada.

TON FENNELL

## Atlantic showdown

By now, the scene is predicted and predictable: was machine gunshots sounding in front of a conference hall, a bearded man wearing wire-rimmed glasses and a grim expression, a host of expectant reporters. Like a veteran prosecutor delivering his case, Dr. Henry Morgentaler arrived in Fredericton last week to perform the first abortion in his newly opened clinic—and to test the politi-



Morgentaler: This is a legal clinic

cal will of one of the last provinces formally opposed to legalizing abortion clinics. He threw a couple of parliamentary verbal jabs at the handful of anti-abortion protesters parading in front of the two-story wood frame building. Then he pressed to step into the clinic with his real opponent—the New Brunswick government, which has vowed to fight to keep his clinic shut. "Nobody wants women in New Brunswick to have to go east, west, and south into other countries to get a medical procedure which they should get at their own province," he declared.

The name of Morgentaler's arrival in Fredericton was fitting—the 58th anniversary of the legislation of abortion in Canada. Morgentaler—who was imprisoned twice in 1966 and 1969 before the Supreme Court of Canada that helped to reverse the ban on abortion—marked the anniversary with some rather less ceremony. On the same day he performed his first five abortions in Fredericton, his lawyer, Anne Derrick, was in a Charlottetown courtroom challenging the government of Prince Ed-

ward Island—the only other province besides New Brunswick that still opposes legalizing abortion clinics.

Morgentaler has met with varying degrees of resistance in Atlantic Canada. Newfoundland Premier Clyde Wells allowed a clinic to open in St. John's in 1990. But the abortion crusader had to win a long, protracted legal battle against the New South government in the early 1990s to open a Halifax clinic.

Now, he has again turned to the courts to force the last hold-out province to soften their abortion laws. As far back as 1986, New Brunswick Premier Frank McKenna wanted Morgentaler that he would be in the "fight of his life" if he tried to open a clinic in the province, where abortion is now heavily restricted at only three government-approved hospitals. All the same, the Toronto doctor last fall asked the New Brunswick Court of Queen's Bench to strike the province's abortion law unconstitutional because it unduly restricted a woman's access to the procedure. And he seemed unshaken last week when the provincial government met on the sidelines and asked the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New Brunswick to temporarily restrict his medical licence.

"This clinic is a legal clinic, let them be so dead of that," Morgentaler, who pleaded with McKenna, "to ignore the obvious New Brunswick regulations."

His strategy appears similar in Prince Edward Island, where Derrick last week launched a court challenge to the government's refusal to pay for abortion at private clinics. Under current law, the Island government pays for abortions only when actually necessary and provided they are performed in a hospital. In fact, getting an abortion is the kind of Anne of Green Gables is sent to a boarding school, but no local hospital will perform abortions, P.E.I. women must travel to other provinces for the procedure. Some legislators, at least, want to keep it that way. Last week, a group of demonstrators, some wearing placards reading "Workday with doctors," gathered outside the courtroom where Morgentaler's challenge was being heard—pledging that his days on the front lines of the abortion battle are far from over.

JOHN DEMON in Halifax

## Skating on thin ice

The Jets will stay in Winnipeg—for now

Forget the national unity crisis. Never mind the playoff franchise markets. Last week, Manitoba was preoccupied with a more immediate challenge: how to keep the National Hockey League's Winnipeg Jets from fleeing the province. As the June 30 deadline approached for the city and the province to decide on the wisdom of spending millions of taxpayers' dollars to entice the Jets' parent owners not to uproot the team, the fate of the NHL franchise dominated the front pages of newspapers and open-air radio shows and consumed the political attention of everyone from Premier Gary Filmon to Human Resources Minister Lloyd Axworthy, the senior Manitoban in the federal cabinet.

After several days of frantic negotiations, the parties agreed to a complex deal that, everything goes right, could see the team stay put—a prospect that clearly cheered Filmon, who has no desire to enter a provincial election, expected early next year, in the first who in the Jets ship though his father. Declared the Premier: "I think we've now got it on the right track."

Last week's breakthrough marked the latest chapter in Winnipeg's sometimes stormy love affair with its hockey team. In other leagues in smaller Canadian cities, the Jets cannot count on incentive television revenue. They are also saddled with a 30-year-old hockey arena that boasts none of the luxury box suites that former franchises can lease to corporate clients for upwards of \$20,000 each for a season. At the same time, the Jets must meet a spending pledge that reflects the fact that the average salary in the NHL—just reached its annual players' first last week—has tripled over the past five years to \$250,000 annually.

In an earlier bid to keep the Jets from moving to more profitable markets, the city of Winnipeg and the province, which together own 36 per cent of the team, agreed in 1991 to cover all losses incurred by the Jets over the following five years—a deal that threatened to cost taxpayers more than \$80 million. That agreement also gave the two levels of government said last week to either come up with a plan for a new hockey arena or to



Jets star Teemu Selanne: High salaries hurt smaller teams

buy the remaining shares in the team for \$32 million. Otherwise, the Jets' parent owners were free to sell to the highest bidder. Six days before the deadline, a government-owned report concluded that the franchise to make even a "moderate" margin of profit, two players must be paid \$110 million a season. Filmon quickly rejected that option. A preliminary season ticket holder, the Premier's publicly told reporters that "the changes are looking pretty bleak" that the Jets would remain in Winnipeg.

In a city with a good hockey history—its 1996 the Winnipeg Jets became the first team outside Montreal to win the Stanley Cup—Filmon's comments set off a flurry of misreporting. Axworthy bluntly publicly that the loss of the NHL franchise would be "a real gap, a real lack for us in terms of the excitement we make in a city." On the other hand, University of Winnipeg religious studies professor

Carl Reid, a member of an ad hoc group called Thin Ice, which opposes any government bailout of the Jets, cautioned that "the northern markets like Winnipeg lack the great corporate clientele needed to support an NHL team." Richard Clutter, the host of a popular open-air radio show, reported that about two-thirds of his callers agreed that the team must pay its own way.

The Manitoban deal reached last week showed that politicians are baffling that advice—to a point. It gives a group of local politicians the option of buying the private shares in the Jets, while team president Barry Shenkarow agrees to hold off on moving the franchise for at least the next 30 months. Still, the city and the province remain on the back for any losses the team registers while playing in Winnipeg during the next three years. And the ultimate financial viability of the Jets depends on the number of ticket sales, including hoped-for agreements by the NHL to cap players' salaries and to share revenues from the larger franchise.

In short, Winnipeg hockey fans will continue to live with the kind of uncertainty that has haunted supporters of the once-vibrant Edmonton Oilers over the past two years. Winner of the Stanley Cup championships in the 1980s, the Oilers have been cursed since the NHL's relocation to another

city. Peter Pocklington's decision to leave or sell the team highly paid star players. As basic game attendance predictably plummeted, Pocklington has repeatedly threatened to uproot the team if he does not receive a variety of concessions.

Last week, after the latest in a series of fan-initiated deadlines expired, the parties involved were still scrambling to put together a deal that would give Pocklington what he wants—including cash to improve the Oilers' home arena and all the revenue it generates—in exchange for a long-term commitment to keep the team in Edmonton. "It's killing us," says Pocklington. "Our fans are fed up with it and their money."

One: We've got to get this thing worked out. Get used to it, Winnipeg—the dice are just being thrown in roll.

DAVID BERGMAN with DONALD MACGILLIVRAY in Winnipeg



Filmon: political skydiving

# Canada NOTES

## ATLANTIC WOES

Despite four years of studying the decline of the northern cod off Newfoundland, scientists are still unable to determine why the species is in such a depleted state. A report released by the department of fisheries and oceans said that, when after recent federal restrictions imposed on East Coast fishing, cod stocks are at just three per cent of their 1990 level and continued to decline in 1993.

## CUTTING IMMIGRATION

Quebec will accept only 40,000 immigrants per year in 1994 and 1995—a drop of more than 20,000 annually from the objective set in a federal-provincial agreement on immigration. Jean Charest, the Quebec minister responsible for immigration, blamed the cuts on problems with integrating immigrants into Quebec's language and culture, high unemployment, and the reluctance of employers to move to Quebec before a possible referendum on independence.

## HEALTH EMERGENCY

Manitoba Health Minister Jim McCre said that contaminated water is causing a health emergency in the northern Manitoba native community of Pukotewagan, but insisted that it is up to federal authorities to deal with it. Manitoba's chief medical officer has reported that a sewage treatment system on the 1,700-member reserve actually increases the level of bacterial contamination. Residents have suffered from recurring outbreaks of salmonella and hepatitis A.

## ADDED TO GAMBLING?

An American addiction expert and government across Canada are hooked on legalized gambling as an alternative to rising taxes. Gerald Jacobus, vice-president of the U.S. National Council on Problem Gambling, told a conference in Edmonton that the revenue from gambling, which governments now rely on to pay for social programs, will diminish as the competition for gambling dollars increases.

## CASH FOR RAINING

A Winnipeg woman won \$73,000 in damages from her former husband for beating her. Marjorie Simpson, 45, was attacked by Fern Kwan in 1989. He broke into her apartment, dragged her down three flights of stairs and tried to smash her throat. She was left with a broken shoulder and cuts on her right hand. Lawyers said she was the first Manitoba to successfully sue over domestic violence. Kwan got 18 months for aggravated assault and was prohibited from seeing Simpson.



Elephant—Kruger National Park, Eastern Transvaal



Norwich Bay



Tafelberg, Cape Town

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**IN THE SPIRIT:** Easter Bonnet, 14, of Kanata, Ont., proudly waves the flag during Canada Day celebrations on Parliament Hill. Starting with a sunrise ceremony in St. John's, Nfld., Canadians from coast to coast turned out to mark the country's 127th birthday. "Canadians know this is the best country in the world," Prime Minister Jean Charest told thousands of cheering people in the national capital. "They see how much we have accomplished and what a great future we have."

## 'The system failed'

A one-man inquiry blamed overworked staff and political pressure for the immigration department's failure to deport a Jamaican-born man who is charged in the June 16 shooting death of Toronto police Const Todd Baylis. But Glen, an associate deputy minister of immigration, was asked to examine why Baylis' old friend Glen, who was ordered deported in 1991 after committing several crimes, was never forced to leave the country. After a brief period of detention in 1992, Glen, who has lived in Canada since he was 17, was released by an immigration and refugee board decision for the department's lack of track of him.

Glen reported that in late 1992 and 1993 the immigration department was understaffed and poorly trained. He also stated that some immigration officers concentrated on picking up rejected refugee applicants who were easy to locate,

rather than looking for higher-risk deportees who were harder to trace. Glen admitted that his office did not pursue Glen's aggressively enough. But he insisted that no one individual was to blame. "Quite simply," he said, "the system failed."

Following Glen's report, the adjudicator who approved Glen's release from custody in 1992 told reporters that he had no recollection of that case among the many he has handled. But Baylis' wife said that her husband had been satisfied that Glen posed no threat to the public and would show up for his scheduled deportations. Baylis also offered his sympathies to Baylis' family. "What do you say to somebody that has lost a life and you are involved in some way with that loss?" he asked. "Other than offering my sincerest condolences for their loss, I don't know what else I can say."

# IMAGE CONTEST

BY BRUCE WALLACE

On the morning after the much-awaited broadcast of an intimate 17-hour documentary on Prince Charles, in which he bared his soul and revealed his pining for an estimated audience of 15 million Britons, London's daily papers filled their front pages with photos of—Diana. There she was from the night before, arriving for an arts gala at the Serpentine Gallery in Hyde Park, flashing a dazzling smile and a low-cut, shoulderless, wraparound Valentino dress. Charles, Prince of

Wales, had been spotted again. If he hadn't slotted off the end of a runway in a sword-cut Scottish kilted tunic some day while at the controls of a royal jet, there ought not have been any Charles-related photographs on the front pages at all. As it was, the shots of the Queen's Flight almost lodged nose-first in a post bag worn, well, just the prince's usual sort of tack.

When the much-discussed documentary's credits finally rolled on June 29, there was little that proved shocking about Charles. *The Private Man, The Public Role: The Prince of Wales* confessed that he had been unfaithful to Diana, but only after their marriage "became irretrievably broken down." That admission should surprise only those who have not been paying attention. In January, 1993, the world's media revelled in three-year-old surreptitiously recorded telephone conversations between Charles and his longtime third, Camilla Parker Bowles, during which the two exchanged graphic descriptions of their carnal interest in each other. And contrary to some pre-broadcast reports, Charles did not say on camera that he planned, if and when he becomes king, to break the formal link between the monarchy

A new documentary leaves the British press pondering whether the Prince of Wales is fit to be king

and the Church of England. He merely stated that he would prefer to see his constitutional role expressed as "defender of faith," rather than "defender of the faith." Church officials were dismayed, but, reversing the facts than data back to Henry VIII would require a reshuffle of acts of Parliament, not simply a royal proclamation.

The film's shortage of substance proved no obstacle to British tabloids. "I'll never give up Camilla," roared *The Sun*. Rupert Murdoch's republican-leaning tabloid, in its day after coverage. Never mind that Charles only said that Camilla "has been a friend for a very long time, along with a lot of friends, and will continue to be for a

Diana of Serpentine Gallery; apologizing her husband



Charles taking to the airwaves in an attempt to improve his tarnished image

very long time." *The Daily Mail*, which like *The Sun* is clearly in 24-hour camp, urged her to "Divorce him and be happy." What appeared to outrage the tabloids most was that Charles had chosen to answer his critics on television, thereby, they alleged, denigrating the dignity of the monarchy. "His crowning folly," snarled *The Daily Mail*, which presumably would have preferred the prince to defend himself in the tabloids, alongside their depictions of semi-naked women and strapping peepshows. Throughout the week, the predominantly hostile British press kept up a relentless fire, questioning whether Charles was fit to be king—and inspiring readers to phone in their judgments.

Public opinion and personal probity, of course, are beside the point. Charles is first in line to succeed his mother because the

monarchy is about heredity, not merit. If popularity counted, Diana would rule the Commons wealth. Over the past five years, as their marital troubles have been played out before a viewing audience, Diana has soared in public favor, winning her more sympathy than Charles. Almost everyone here as a recovering victim of leukemia, a brave single mom, an abandoned wife whose star shone too brightly for the other royal. He, on the other hand, is seen as a cold, aloof feline, severely abused by New Age fables of destiny. That misadventure in imagery is what prompted Charles to take to the airwaves to defend his conduct. Last week's documentary, timed to coincide with the 25th anniversary of his investiture as Prince of Wales, was the cornerstone of a painstaking effort to restore his image and win back lost public favor.

All along, 1994 was planned as Charles's Comeback Year. When Diana announced her retirement from public appearances last December, she cited her distress over the publication of photos taken secretly by a health club owner while she worked out at weight-training machines. Last week, Diana accepted an apology from the club, although she is proceeding with lawsuits against the gym owner and the *Daily Mirror* Newspaper Group, which published the photos. But reporters sympathetic to the Princess of Wales wrote that the real reason for her "retirement" was a campaign of harassment by Buckingham Palace officials who were eager to downgrade her role. "There has been a constant chafing away of her attempts to support the monarchy," one, as always anonymous, friend told Diana's biographer and confidant, Andrew Morton. The palace's goal, presumably, was to make the public forget about Charles's scandalous life, and restore the reputation of what is known in royal circles as "the core business."

With Diana supposedly out of the way except for infrequent photo opportunities (she created a public sensation in June simply by appearing with the Queen to dedicate the Canada War Memorial in central London), Charles was free for a public makeover into a serious royal, again ready to be king. Last November, he consulted publicly that he was not getting appropriate support from the Foreign Office when he travelled abroad as a officiant for British industry. Then, he established his own press office separate from the Queen's at Buckingham Palace, something that he claimed to have been trying to do for 15 years. The centerpiece of his career rebirth was to be last week's documentary, for which he allowed Jonathan Dimbleby, one of Britain's most respected journalists, to follow him during official appearances and in private retreats for over a year.

Not everyone agreed with the Prince of Wales's decision to brighten his profile. "By far the best thing for this exercise in public relations is beyond me," said David Cannadine, a noted scholar of the monarchy and a history professor at Columbia University in New York City. "It misrepresents the nature of the monarchy. The way to proceed is to follow the example of his mother and grandmother: never complain, never explain, never argue intentions." Indeed, the Queen Mother was reportedly so astounded upon her return regarding to questions about his private life, believing that it would diminish the Royal Family's mystique.

But it has to be noted how much cynicism reigns after a decade of divorce (Princess Anne and Capt. Mark Phillips), apolitical phar-



# World

## NOTES

## Japan's revolving door

Even in Japan, where revolving-door politics has become the norm, it was shocking less than a political earthquake. Last week, for the first time since 1948, a Socialist was chosen prime minister of the world's second-largest economy. In a surprise move that reverberated around the globe, the lower house of the Japanese Diet, or parliament, selected 70-year-old Tomomi Moriyama as the head of a three-party alliance, casting him the fourth person to hold the office of prime minister in the past year. Moriyama's victory was awarded when he won the backing of his party's traditionally conservative rivals, the Liberal Democratic Party, whose widely anticipated postwar rule ended only last year.

In last week's vote, the Socialist leader edged out former prime minister Toshirō Kabe, who was backed by the outgoing

reformist coalition. That shortfall forced the resignation of prime minister Tsutomu Hata on June 26. Hata himself took office only two months earlier after another reformist prime minister, Morihiro Hosokawa, stepped down in the face of corruption charges.



A vertical unknown on the international stage, Morsavva will represent Japan at the G-7 summit of leading industrial nations in Naples beginning on July 8. His new government faces a daunting set of problems, including a fierce trade dispute with Washington and the yen's dramatic rise against the dollar since 1981. "We intend to work as hard as we can to produce a stable government," Morsavva told reporters. Despite that assertion, it seemed unlikely that the new government would survive for more than a few months.



saliboot crammed with people trying to escape. Perished boat people reportedly pushed others into the water and the ship's boom broke free, knocking others, including women and children, into the sea.

## A triumphant return

He had not worked on the lead he sought to liberate since 1987, but last week, Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Yasser Arafat crossed into the newly autonomous Gaza Strip from Egypt, where thousands of well-armed guerrillas have a hell-of-a welcome. Before plunging in to a public brawl of about 70,000 Palestinians in Gaza City, Arafat knelt with tears in his eyes, bowed the ground and wept.

Last September, the PLO leader and himself all finally signed a self-dense agreement for Gaza and the West Bank town of Jordan—occupied by the Jewish state since 1967. And in his first speech inside the self-dense area, he declared, in typically ambiguous style: "From Gaza we will go to Hebron and Nablus and Tulkarem and Ramallah and Beit Sahleh and finally, at last, Jerusalem." Israel has vowed that it will never turn over any part of Jerusalem, its undivided capital, to the Palestinians.

#### CLINTON ASKS FOR HELP

U.S. President Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary, set up a trust fund to help defray their legal bills stemming from an inquiry into the Whitewater affair and a sexual harassment suit filed by former Arkansas state employee Paula Jones. The rules of the fund permit individuals to donate up to \$1,000 (\$500 a year). Separately, the official responsible for investigating the Whitewater affair, Robert Fiske, reported that there was no evidence administration officials committed a crime when they confirmed or an investigation into the failure of an Arkansas savings and loan with links to the Clintons.

## KOREAN BREAKTHROUGH

Presidents Kim Young Sam of South Korea and Kim Il Sung of North Korea agreed to hold a summit in Pyongyang, the northern capital, in late July—the first such meeting since the division of the Korean peninsula in 1948.

#### SOCCER PLAYER KILLED

**Angry soccer fans** in Colombia killed the player who contributed to the country's elimination from the World Cup by inadvertently scoring a goal on his own team. Witnesses said three people surrounded Andres Escobar in a parking lot, taunted him for his performance and shot him 32 times.

#### WHALE IN NORWAY

Drafting an international ban on all commercial whaling, Norwegian crews have harpooned 31 minke whales since mid-June, according to the country's fisheries officials.

## ONE SMALL STEP

The U.S. House of Representatives voted to proceed with the proposed space station Alpha, which is scheduled to begin orbiting the Earth early in the next century. Supporters contend that the planned station, which could eventually cost more than \$93 billion, is needed to serve as a research base and launching point for deep-space missions.

## AIDS TOLL RISING

The estimated number of AIDS cases worldwide increased 69 per cent in the past 12 months, to four million, the World Health Organization said. The agency added that 16 million adults and one million children have been infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which is believed to cause AIDS, since the epidemic began in the early 1980s. On average, it takes a decade between infection with HIV and the onset of AIDS.

## PEOPLE

## A stylish change of tune

**F**rom Meg Tilly, an actress best-known for playing shy loanwords in such movies as *The Big Chill* and *Agnes of God*, a stylish first novel might come as a surprise. "I understand that," says Tilly, 36. "Actresses are not taught to have opinions or think or have words, because their words are all written for them." In fact, *Shagrez* Soaps, a haunting tale of abuse within a troubled film personal concentration rather of three children.



Tally, a little help from the East

ally, represents a  
for Tilly. A single  
July 13, David, 8,  
went, Tilly is be  
reception from  
she says, "Like

and Will, 4, she wrote the book over the past four years, largely at her part-time home near Vancouver. "They'd go to bed and then I'd have half an hour peaceful time—there's wine, write, write," she says. The kids helped her in writing the tawny parts of the book, she adds, although she will not allow them to read the more disturbing passages until they are 15. For the missing is the largely favorable notice. "It makes me proud," she says, "to be here."



## Words and music

Mixtures of carefully hand-picked video cameras to show success and of Canadian novelist Douglas Cooper succeeds with his latest publicity venture, writers cry follow him. Cooper, 34, recently completed a 20-minute rock-style video to promote his scheduled 1993 debut novel, *Amnesia*. With music by singer Jane Siberry, the video consists of images of landscapes and people interspersed with shots of Cooper—swirling from his book. The detective-appearance may well not have video comparisons. Cooper shaves his head, making him resemble a character in TV's *Arrested Family*. "I think it is very important," he says. "That I look like Uncle Peter."



## The second Nordic invasion

**T**hey may not be *Abba*, but pop group Ace of Base are staging another swedeborn invasion as their debut album, *The Sign*, climbs music charts all over the world. *Furthiblogg*, *Jenny Holm* and *Uwe*, and lots

time friend Buddha, who prefer to be known by their first names at nakamara, success has been a mixed blessing. Last winter, a fan broke into Jerry's home at Georgetown, and he left

**Age of Base:** "We really weren't ready."



## Linking up with friends

Brides dancing under the stars last week in Toronto with his best friend and fiancée for the White Oaks Foundation AIDS charity. While both Breyan and Heather look like to make his latest dance partner, his fiancée did already have a date: the shadowy, dark-haired "Ladies' Golf Club" guy—yes, might have caught a glimpse of the 40-year-old dancer putting in nine holes before re-emerging downtown. His partners, Heather and Peter Peterson, who were also at the wedding, had been dating since the Soviet Union 30 years ago. In 1973, Jim Peterson, now a Liberal MP, made many of the arrangements for the dancer's debut in Toronto, and Breyan's fiancée spent much of that summer at the White Oaks Foundation. "I've known the dancer before playing a couple years ago, the sport was 'become his partner,'" says Heather Peterson. So how did he do last week? Nothing bad, apparently, and a friendly wager was made on the last two holes. According to Heather, the bride and groom were "a little out of sync"—raring in all of 10 circles. And who says there's no money in the fine arts?

# BUCK PASSING

The U.S. dollar's rapid decline causes headaches around the world

## REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

BY CARL MOULDER

For the 655 million people who live in the world's seven richest industrial nations, money means buying the better life—a nice home, a new car or, for some restless victims, merely their next meal. For the several thousand currency holders in major banking capitals around the globe, cash is a commodity. Like coffee or rice, to be bought and sold on financial shells in the exchange rate of a dollar for marks, the lira for francs or sterling for yen. For the leaders of the seven wealthiest countries, money is either real or often is headline. A currency exchange dispute and a recession inspired the first rich-country summit in 1975, when they were six (Canada joined the United States, Japan, Britain, Germany, France and the Group of Seven) And last week, as the leading of Seven (G-7) leaders prepared for their 20th annual economic summit in Naples, ranging from July 8 to 18, turmoil in the currency markets threatened their ostensible bid for peace: their recessions-weary citizens here a better life.

A massive shift of investment funds to the Japanese yen and the German mark at the expense of the U.S. dollar presented the summit with a dilemma over what to do. A week before Italy's Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi was to open the summit, a report by the economics department of the Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh reflected widespread speculation by citing "reforms about coordi-



Currency traders in New York City; central banks appear to be powerless

nated interest rate moves" by G-7 members in an effort to calm currency markets. Failing such an agreement to raise U.S. rates and induce others—thereby encouraging a return flow of funds into American dollar securities—the summit leaders seemed ready to offer little more than a pledge to stand by a plan proclaimed at last summer's summit in Tokyo and repeated at a G-7 jobs-center conference at Detroit in March: the pursuit of stable recovery programs that would, at all costs, causing inflation.

More direct action has been taken in recent months—unsuccessfully. Twice during a span of eight weeks in May and June, groups

of central banks enlisted by Washington proved powerless to halt the devaluing run against the U.S. dollar by buying dollars and selling yen and marks in currency markets.

The failure of such direct interventions underlines Washington's warning in force in a new global economic order: The reduced U.S. world role following the end of the Cold War is now accompanied by a diminished status for the American dollar. With free access to international markets, investors can shift vast amounts of money at electronic speed. The currency-exchange markets handle as much money in a day as the U.S. government spends in a year. The volume and volatility of

these rises and falls, the damage they wreak on markets and trade, have prompted some last call for regulation. Washington now turns called for such reforms in the 1970s, but nothing came of that.

The danger of the present currency upheaval, already depressing stock and bond markets, is that it may inhibit the growth of global trade and investment. Perhaps all our earlier reforms only stimulated a few of nations already present in the markets and may ultimately force austerity measures that frustrate recovery. However, Scott Clark, senior assistant deputy finance minister and a summit adviser to Prime Minister Jim Callaghan, and that, "interest rates and exchange rates will look after themselves if sound policies are maintained."

The Canadian position reflects the official view in Washington—that financial markets are delaying evidence that inflation-free recovery is under way. As U.S. President Bill Clinton declared on June 25, the day after the U.S. dollar slipped to a postwar record low of less than 100 yen and dropped below 1.60 marks.

"This is the first time in 30 years that we have had a crisis in the exchange with our currency," he said. He added, "the markets will just have to respond to the realities of the American economy." The two letters were unopposed, within a week, the dollar's value slid further below the 100-yen mark, a tumble all more than 12 per cent since January.

The American debate over the causes of the dollar's fall, who to blame and what to do, covers a wide spectrum of speculation and recrimination—although serious analysis. Some commentators argue that

high interest rates and other activation measures have drained the system of enough money and credit to finance the trade boom. Others maintain that a dollar surplus exists because Washington has printed money to cover annual budget and trade deficits.

Another group of analysts contends that market troubles are driven by uncertainties provoked by the debate itself. They contend that the U.S. economy's unimpressive performance is too good to be true. That is especially so among conservatives who mistrust Clinton's emphasis on generating jobs and on improving corporate profits and the public push to provide universal health care. The U.S. gross domestic product, however, a head-bust of growth in the fourth quarter of 1989 at an annual rate of 7.5 per cent, moderated to a 3.4-per-cent growth rate in the first quarter this year. Unemployment fell to six per cent of the labor force in May from 6.4 per cent in April. Tax revenues are surging, and the federal deficit is plunging below official forecasts.

Still, many economists, some government advisers and much of the financial community are clearly convinced that the powerful recovery, and Clinton's plans, carry the seeds of wage and price inflation. The Federal Reserve Board, led by chairman Alan Greenspan, has abstained that view by steadily raising the cost of borrowing and increasing over the past five months to end the economy. Greenspan raised rates on overnight loans, which influence other costs of credit, four times from February to May. But these actions generally left the markets expecting further increases. Clinton said at the end of April that the board had gone far enough. And a congressional joint economic committee on May 3 assailed interest-rate increases as "the greatest threat to continued growth." But many analysts forecast another increase before this week's June summit.

Against the argument that the dollar's decline will fuel U.S. inflation—because imports from strong-currency countries will be more expensive—some analysts note that a substantial portion of U.S. trade is conducted with countries, including Canada,

where relative exchange rates have changed little in recent months. Indeed, some commentators say that the Clinton administration may be willing to risk on the currency upheaval. A low valued dollar makes U.S. exports cheaper in such overseas markets as Japan and Germany, the argument goes, and that could fuel an export boom that would pay off eventually in a more in advance of the 1984 presidential election.

Other analysts argue that the currency shift is a greater problem for Japan because the higher yen makes its exports more expensive abroad. That puts further pressure on Tokyo even under its new Socialist prime minister, Toshiro Morioka, to comply with Washington's demands, is protected trade talks, to open its restricted market more widely to U.S. imports and help reduce a persistent U.S. deficit in trade between the two countries. Washington has also noted that speculation that a increased the climb of the yen to over 150 yen on Tokyo. But if those details are true, the currency upheaval works to the U.S. advantage in that respect.

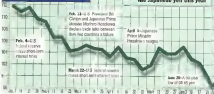
While the bipartisan debate rages, a private group of financial experts led by Paul Volcker, Federal Reserve Board chairman from 1979 to 1981, is devising a plan to bring discipline to currency markets. The Volcker group calls itself the Bretton Woods Commission, which invokes a 44 nation agreement signed 36 years ago at Bretton Woods, N.H., to regulate exchange rates. The system, devised at a three-way conference in July 1944, led by economic lion Maynard Keynes, fixed all exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar. Dollars, in turn, could be converted into gold by central banks at a fixed price.

But that system began to crack in the mid-1960s, and plans were to market-stabilized rates in the early 1970s. Canada was the first major trading nation to adopt a floating rate, on May 31, 1970—"for the time being," said Finance Minister Edgar Benson—after a costly and ultimately abortive attempt to hold its value over the regulated BBA U.S. coin. The Canadian dollar quickly rose close to parity with its U.S. counterpart. In 1976, Canada first joined at a G-7 economic summit, the Canadian dollar traded at an average of \$1.01 U.S. (Last week, it closed at 72.88 U.S. cents).

A year after Canada floated its currency, Washington floated its dollar as part of a series of monetary measures to fight inflation and its first trade deficit since 1967. The move came on Aug. 15, 1971. Currency markets closed for a week to absorb the shock. When they reopened, the U.S. dollar rose to an exchange rate of 241.40 yen and 3.40 marks. U.S. Treasury Secretary John Connally proposed regulations for a "flexibly managed international currency system." The world is still waiting. □

## Greenback blues

The U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen this year



# Wielding the knife

Pressure grows on Paul Martin to slash spending

It is the rumor that just would not die: higher interest rates have made a fool of Ottawa's deficit government this year and the only way the Liberals can save face and credibility is to launch a stringing round of spending cuts. No matter how often Finance Minister Paul Martin and other government ministers deny the story publicly last week, the speculation rumbled up and down Bay Street and throughout the Canadian financial community. "The rumor that we've heard tonight is that Mr. Martin is calling on his colleagues to find spending cuts," said John McLeish, chief economist and

stopover between them with their own hands that new spending cuts are indeed in the works. As well, some reports suggested that Martin was trying to conceal a deep rift within the cabinet, pitting him and senior finance department officials on one side, arguing for deep cuts now, against Charbonneau and several other ministers building the low Martin government's \$2-billion annual budget. "We're without any truth at all," said he also commanded reporters that he promoted a "two-year" budget in February, and that he is proceeding with "a program by program, line-by-line review of everything, of all gov-

work with provincial finance ministers in Vancouver. "It is going to be a controlled process." One minister taking Martin at his word is Transport Minister Doug Young, who has said repeatedly that more of his department's spending could be spun off to the private sector. Last month, he also announced plans to eliminate 8000 jobs in annual rail transport subsidies for Prairie grain farmers by next July. The total savings, he said, would be \$200 million, but would be a huge dent in his department's \$2-billion annual budget. "We're looking at 75 per cent of the activities of the department," he explained. But Young said that his plan has nothing to do with the prime over Martin's deficit targets. Said Young: "This is not something that happened because interest rates went up."

Among the options Young is considering is a plan to merge the Coast Guard with another patrol fleet operated by the Fisheries and Oceans Department. Another, with plans that are further advanced, would see air traffic control and light-sound systems spun off to a non-profit corporation. Young said he will likely make a decision on that proposal by the end of the year. David Wightman, Young's assistant deputy minister for airports, said that Ottawa would continue to negotiate air safety, but private operators could take 6,000 employees of the government payroll and save up to \$500 million a year. Young is also confining an ongoing review of operations at small airports. Closing an air traffic control tower at a small airport can save about \$800,000 a year. In fact, towers are the exception, not the rule, at Canadian airports, only 36 of 600 facilities nationwide have them.

One candidate for closure is the tower at Charlottetown. Among the towers that have already lost towers are Grand Prairie, Alta., and St. Catharines, Ont.

Despite the government's attempts to squelch rumors, there are signs of apprehension in Ottawa.

One Toronto investment dealer, who requested anonymity, said last week after a trip to the capital that some officials are now "put the Peters story." The government of Canada and the Bank of Canada are absolutely scared witless," he said—because that high level estimates will still the economic recovery.

But Bank of Canada governor Gordon Thiessen said to project a mood of calm. He will make no real progress in dealing with the current structural problems that confronts. Certainly, the discipline of the Bank of Canada is not helping any efforts to restore confidence in Canada. But they represent only one element of a larger picture. The hard truth is that Canada is in an increasingly dire financial need of much more than a prebureaucratic scapegoat and another budget strategy that delicately nibbles at the margins of our spending backslap.

WARREN CARLTON/Ottawa

# Dodging the deficit

Think goodness for Laurent Beaudet. It is a choice and confidence line, the leader of the Bloc Québécois has made the word a much simpler place for Canadians. It is a confidence



THE  
BOTTOM  
LINE

BY DEBORAH MCMURRY

to know, as solid as gold, of uncertainty buffet our currency and interest rates on global financial markets, that are confident and largely responsible for the whole mess. Forget all that current cynicism of economic fiscal policy, the question is: do we have the will to make the tough choices over the reform of social programs and government spending, the direction of yield curves and international bond markets. Beaudet is clearly the only one. Not only does he miss out, separate thinking at every turn—causing foreign investors to shudder and withdraw from Canada—he has a dark, brooding

how, a penchant for double-breasted suits and a blood American war. What more do Canadians need to know?

Not much, apparently. It is just too tempting and too easy to parcel up the disturbing truth about Canada's latest financial crisis and lay it on the doorstep of Beaudet and his cabal. The federal government has not hesitated to blame the Bloc for the latest bout of domestic instability. After all, it's more politically palatable to point a finger elsewhere than to face the fact that your ineffectual plan to reduce the federal deficit is inadequate—at least in the critical eyes of the world's work—and that your government lacks the credibility to buy any more time.

As long as Canadians are willing to accept as oversimplified, politically slanted version of reality, this country will make no real progress in dealing with the current structural problems that confronts. Certainly, the discipline of the Bank of Canada is not helping any efforts to restore confidence in Canada. But they represent only one element of a larger picture. The hard truth is that Canada is in an increasingly dire financial need of much more than a prebureaucratic scapegoat and another budget strategy that delicately nibbles at the margins of our spending backslap.

In more positive news, it is clear that the work items that are really influential are creditors and driving up our interest rates. Canada's current debt load is about \$400 billion and the federal government deficit is \$60 billion. Our net savings debt, as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP), is approaching 50 per cent. And Ottawa can no longer use loans to bridge the gap between spending and revenue. Since 1980 the total GDP ratio has doubled to 37.5 per cent from 18.5 per cent.

To date, the Liberal government has taken the stance that a few strategic cuts should suffice and cut the necessary resources and Canada grows out of its economic slump. That may progress, however, fails to account for some of the hidden factors in the road to recovery.

North American economies may be strengthening but traditional Canadian conditions, like the Japanese, have their own problems these days and are now keeping their capital closer to home. An international credit tightness and the global recession for it all around, Canada's debt burden—and the government's timid measures to reduce

it—makes an increasingly less attractive to foreign investors.

Despite the apparent assumption that Canada is a special case and we are somehow exempt from the consequences of prolonged public spending, our current financial dilemma is not that different from New Zealand's and the early 1980s. With help a neighbor in sight, foreign investors pulled the plug on that country by refusing to buy any more government bonds. With no other options, New Zealand gradually began to slaughter social costs, reducing and restructuring its education and expensive welfare state. User fees were introduced for medical services and education, universal old age pensions were abolished, state-owned enterprises were privatized. There was no more scope for selective cuts. To come out as long-term winners, everyone had to be a short-term loser. The same, the Kiwis did. Then what Canadians must do now face the facts.



Martin and Charbonneau reports of a deep split in the cabinet are 'without truth at all'

senior vice-president at the Toronto Imperial Bank of Commerce in Toronto. Martin's insistence that he would meet his \$30-billion deficit target for 1994-1995 and that he would not cut any programs or services were dismissed as mere blarney and political spin from a government consumed with the coming Quebec election and the fight against separatism. But for their part, government spokesmen were equally dismissive, saying the rumors were "being started up by opponents in the business community who hope to force the Liberals into either action to slash the deficit." "A lot of this might be useful. Dealing on the part of people spreading the rumors," said Peter Desbois, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's communications director.

"The rumors might have shown less potency, however, if the Liberals themselves

consistently denied it," says Charbonneau, widely spreading in financial circles as being such as the deficit, was talking publicly about spending reductions. "We will try to cut where we can," the Prime Minister said during a trip to his Quebec riding of St-Jovite.

The divide between rumor and reality may, however, be more dramatic than a difference of tone, for the government is already wielding the knife. Insiders claim that, contrary to what reports say, there are no demands on each department to come up with specific savings, and no plan for across-the-board reductions. But they also pointed to the February budget, which assigned intergovernmental Affairs Minister Marcel Massé, a deficit hound, to look at every penny in the government's spending. "The expectation is that you only cut at a mini-budget or a budget," Martin told Macdonald prior to a meeting last

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# Business NOTES



**FREE FOR ALL:** To celebrate the second anniversary of competition in the long-distance telephone market, Usal Communications opened up free phone lines at its Toronto headquarters to 1,000 callers last week. As of July 1, customers of Usal and other long-distance telephone resellers can make calls without having to dial an extra 17 digits. The change triggered a flurry of advertising and promotions in the highly competitive long-distance telephone market.

## Win some, lose some

The federal government had mixed results last week as its efforts to coordinate relations with provincial governments. Federal Industry Minister John Manley and his provincial counterparts reached an agreement in principle to eliminate some interprovincial trade barriers. Although the agreement is not as extensive as some had envisioned when discussions began 15 months ago, it is better than the fractured, sometimes competitive approach the provinces now take. The agreement, which seems to be favored by all provinces except British Columbia, calls for greater labor mobility between provinces, more open government procurement, a roadblock on new barriers, a code of conduct to discourage provinces from competing for investment, and a dispute-settlement mechanism.

Manitoba Industry Minister James Downey described the agreement as "a very positive first step in concluding what has been a long

outstanding concern of the people of Canada," that Glen Clark, B.C.'s minister of employment and investment, was less enthusiastic: "We've made some gains but we still have some concerns." Statistics suggest that the country has more than 500 internal barriers to trade that cost Canadians as much as \$7 billion annually.

Federal Finance Minister Paul Martin made his progress in persuading the provinces to agree to replace their sales taxes and the seven-province federal Goods and Services Tax (GST) with a coordinated 10-province national sales tax. The proposed tax has a lower rate than the combination of the GST and sales taxes in most provinces, but it would apply to new charges, including groceries and prescription drugs. The provinces did not like. Said B.C. Finance Minister Elizabeth Cull, "There are just too many negatives. My concern is the impact on average families—they'd be paying more taxes." Martin denied that, however, and promised to pursue the scheme.

### IN THE DRIVER'S SEAT

General Motors Corp. of Detroit named Marlene Kensington Danks, 45, as the new president of General Motors of Canada Ltd. Kensington Danks, who succeeds George Pepples, 53, is the first woman to lead GM Canada and the first Canadian since 1935. She joined the company in 1975 as a staff lawyer, and was most recently vice-president of corporate affairs and general counsel.

### IMPERIAL CUTS 500 JOBS

Imperial Oil Ltd., Canada's largest oil company, announced that it will eliminate 500 of the 2,300 jobs in its conventional oil production divisions, all of them in Alberta, by the end of 1995. Imperial posted a \$279-million profit in 1995, and paid out a \$885-million special dividend, including \$403.7 million to Exxon Corp., its Texas-based parent company. But Imperial executives say that operating costs in the division are excessive, and the move should save the company about \$150 million a year.

### INVESTORS EYE DEVELOPER

Telequest developer Pacific Perseus Inc., which owns Vancouver's Pacific Centre, the Elton Centre in Toronto and 71 other properties across Canada, announced it has received offers from several investors who want to buy all or part of its holdings. The company lost \$2.3 billion last year and is trying to restructure \$3.3 billion in bank loans and mortgages.

### TV MEGA-MERGER

CBS Inc. and QVC Inc., the U.S. home shopping cable television network, announced that they plan to merge in a complex deal worth \$94 billion. Analysts hailed the move as a shot in the arm for QVC, which has suffered sharp ratings reversals in recent years and last year lost a contract to televise NFL football games.

### CDC LAUNCHES SUIT

The Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation (CDIC), the Crown corporation that insures bank and trust company deposits, filed a \$1.6-billion lawsuit against the former directors, auditors and controlling shareholder of Standard Trust Co., charging the company's "reckless" growth strategy led to its collapse in 1991. Standard Trust Insurance, the chartered accounting firm that audited Standard from 1985 to 1992, said that it was "astounded" by the CDIC's claim and blamed Standard Trust's failure on the major recession and a severe drop in the real estate market, both of which took hold in 1990.



A SPECIAL ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT TO THE JULY 11, 1994 ISSUE OF MILEAGE MAGAZINE.

## CANADIAN SPECIAL OLYMPICS



## TELL A FRIEND

### THE FIRST 25 YEARS

It's a balmy spring night in Pickering, Ont. and Len Feetham, a Special Olympics track and field coach is putting his athletes through their paces. Gathered on the playing field behind Roland Michener Public School, the group of 10 male and female athletes who range in age from 18 to 43, are engaged in various activities including sprints, shot put and relay races.



©1994 Special Olympics Canada



Being treated like a number can  
have a very positive effect.

Sometimes, feeling that you're  
being treated exactly the same as everyone else,  
can be the best feeling in the world.

Labatt

## NATIONAL GAMES: THE ATHLETES

Over 800 athletes from across Canada will participate in the Special Olympic National Summer Games in Halifax this month.

Each Special Olympian, who has earned the right to travel to Halifax by qualifying at a regional level, will compete in one of six sports: Athletics, Aquatics, Soccer, Softball, Powerlifting and Rhythmic Gymnastics.

Like the outstanding athlete in *Outdoors* the following profiles, every participating athlete will abide by the Special Olympic oath: "Let me win but if I cannot let me be close in the attempt."



**TANYA PARNIS  
POWERLIFTING**

Earlier this year Sport B.C. presented the Disabled Athlete of the Year Award to 16-year-old Special Olympian, Tanya Parnis.

It was a wonderful choice. A member of Special Olympics for eight years, Parnis is a gifted athlete who excels in a variety of sports.

Action in Parnis' strong, slurring, convincing voice and softball, the Vancouver native has represented her province in two previous National Games. A member of Team Canada at the World Winter Games in Austria last year, she won three gold medals in the 100 to 300 lb and 300 to 350 lb speed skating events.

Parnis is looking forward to visiting Halifax, where she will compete in powerlifting. "It will be interesting to see a new city and meet new people," she says.

The enthusiastic and dedicated sportsman is also looking forward to the opportunity to make new friends. "Friends," she notes, "are the best part of Special Olympics."



throughout the hour and a half session, Parnham offers words of encouragement: "Come, Stephen, you can run faster. That's great, Kathy. Gary, stretch those muscles. Look at that tummy Aaron!" Sometimes his charges respond with a grunt, as though to say, "I'm trying, coach." More often, they answer his words with a smile and a little extra effort.

With variations on the venue, the above scene is being repeated on a daily basis across Canada as thousands of Special Olympians, athletes and coaches get together in gyms and at tracks, baseball diamonds and pools. These gatherings, says Brian Eberington, president of Marham, Oak-based Eberington Group and newly-elected Canadian Special Olympics chairman, "improve the heart of Special Olympics. The regional group system enables athletes to meet with friends for a recreational game of softball. At the same time, it allows other Special Olympians to receive the training and support they need, if their goal is to compete in the national games."

It has been exactly 25 years since the late Henry (Red) Foster, athlete, broadcaster, businessman and humanitarian founded Canadian Special Olympics, an organization that is dedicated to enabling people of all age levels and intellectual abilities to participate in sport and recreational programs.

Throughout those years, organizers, along with thousands of dedicated volunteers, have worked hard to establish an infrastructure that meets the needs of mentally challenged Canadians. The result is that today, through its national office in Toronto, 14 chapters—each in each province and Yukon—and hundreds of local clubs, Special Olympics is able to provide sports programming to 22,000 individuals with mental handicaps. Currently there are 6,000 accredited coaches offering training in sports ranging from floor hockey and downhill skiing to swimming and track and field.

It is part of Special Olympics' mandate to provide its members with competitive opportunities at the local, regional, provincial, national and international levels.

More than 120 countries are accredited with Washington-headquartered Special Olympics (international).

However, Special Olympics provides a safe place for a chance for a few individuals to earn medals. As well, it offers a vast number of mentally handicapped Canadians the opportunity to acquire the self-esteem, skills and confidence that will enable them to become active and integrated members of the greater community.

Certainly, that's Don Johnson's view. Executive director of Marham's Special Olympics since the chapter was established



in 1980, Johnson has no doubts about Special Olympics' ability to transform lives. "When you teach in this population group—as I used to do—you quickly appreciate that, outside of school, people with mental disabilities are too often marginalized," he says. "Usually there is an appropriate sport services in local communities. The result is that these individuals are denied the opportunity to choose activities, such as sport, that lead to fitness and social skills."

According to Johnson, Special Olympics changes all that. "In Special Olympics, the athletes become part of a club," he says. "Through the club, the members make friends and develop competence and, finally, self-esteem. I have seen that happen many times. It's quite wonderful to watch."

From another vantage point, Luke Freeman has observed a similar phenomenon. "Many times, I have observed athletes who are shy and somewhat introverted become more social and confident over time," he says.

A case in point, is Parnham's 22-year-old son, Blake, who has been involved with Special Olympics since high school.

"Before, it was very hard to get Blake to go out of the house," recalls Feetham. "But through his experiences with Special Olympics, my son has made a lot of progress. He has a room full of medals and a new sense of self-worth. He also has friends - both in the club and at the local supermarket where he works. Thanks to Special Olympics, Blake's life is rich."

## HALIFAX: READY AND SET TO GO

Police pipe bands, a tour of the Bluenose II, a waterfront BBQ and a jam-packed athletic schedule.

These are just a few of the thousands of details that have occupied the thoughts of the organizers of the 1994 Special Olympics National Summer Games that will take place in Halifax this summer.

Beginning with the colourful pageantry of the opening ceremonies at the Metro

will travel from the two Athletes Villages - located on the campuses of St. Mary's and Dalhousie University where the athletic competitions will take place - to a luncheon party for a BBQ. The night's festivities will be capped by the induction to the Order of Good Cheer, a 388-year-old Nova Scotia welcome and morale lifting ceremony that was created by the French explorer, Samuel de Champlain.

According to Chard, the range of the program has been made possible by the sheer numbers and commitment of local volunteers. "Halifax has an extremely strong track record for volunteerism," she says. "We had no need to put out a general call for the games because we were deluged with requests from people wanting to help."

It has been the task of Heather Wolf's volunteer committee to coordinate the flood. "We have assigned officers and scouts from the local armed forces to help us with transportation and security," she says. "Meanwhile, boy scouts and girl guides too going to act as baggage handlers and results runners."

Adds Chard: "All of these people are helping to ensure that we host the best games ever. Everybody - the athletes, coaches, families, volunteers and spectators - are going to have a great time."

## CANADIAN SPECIAL OLYMPICS - BE A PART OF IT

"We have reached the point where the cost of programs has outstripped our sources of revenues."

That's the message that Jim Jordan, Canadian Special Olympics executive director, heard repeatedly when he visited 50 to 11 regional offices this spring. "In almost every case," he says, "the chapters indicated that their ability to expand services and reach out to other athletes is now out of the question."

The situation in Newfoundland aptly illustrates the financial challenge. Currently 50 Newfoundland's executive director, Margaret Murphy is also the chapter's public relations officer, program coordinator and chief fundraiser. Says Burke: "With responsibility for 450 athletes - up from four athletes in 1986 - she has neither the time or



**CRAG WAKEFORD  
SOCCER**

■ Seventy-three year-old, Craig Wakeford has his 17-year-old nephew when he takes his place in the box, can not rest this summer in Halifax.

For months, the Winnipeg athlete has followed an intense training regime that includes three-to-five times practice sessions as well as a daily 30-minute jog. All that on top of his five-day-a-week job as a retail clerk at Manitoba Telephone Systems.

A member of Special Olympics since the age of 13, Wakeford has competed in speed skating, foot hockey and track and field.

However, there's no doubt that soccer is the young athlete's sport of choice. Says Judy Wakeford, who attends the majority of her son's practices and games: "Craig loves the competitiveness and the fun. He's also a real team player. I'm so proud of him."



**TANYA GOUVIER  
ATHLETICS**

■ "I just love Special Olympics, it's great!" That's how Tanya Gouvier starts up her feedback towards the organization she has belonged to since the age of seven.

Now 17, she's Queen's School Collegiate and Woodstock Institute student who is an avid Anne Murray fan, participates in a wide variety of winter sports including basketball, bowling, aquatics and cross-country.

In Halifax, as a member of Ontario track and field team, Gouvier will compete in the long jump, shot put and 200 m, 300 m and 400 m running events.

At her role sharing with



HE HAS GATHERED OVER 8 MEDALS  
IN HIS LAST 8 COMPETITIONS  
INCLUDING 4 GOLDS. HIS DREAM IS  
TO RACE ALEX BAUMANN.  
THIS RACE HE CAME IN FIFTH.  
HIS DETERMINATION, WILL,  
STRENGTH, AND COURAGE WERE  
ALL THERE, BUT SO WERE HIS  
COMPETITORS. YET, HIS PRIDE IS  
STILL INTACT FOR HE KNOWS THE  
TRUE MEANING OF VICTORY.  
- CAM LAUBER  
CANADIAN SPECIAL OLYMPIAN

**"LET ME WIN,  
BUT IF I CANNOT WIN,  
LET ME BE BRAVE  
IN THE ATTEMPT."**



YOUR TOYOTA DEALER IS A PROUD SPONSOR OF CANADIAN SPECIAL OLYMPICS



At the same time, members of provincial automobile dealer associations give of their time in order to organize charitable golf tournaments to aid Special Olympics. Last year



alone, the dealers raised over \$400,000.

Nanagood paid several winning athletes and corporate sponsors is a small army of individual Special Olympics volunteers. Its ranks says CSO executive director, Ian Jordan, are populated with "all the indispensable people who do everything from writing newsletters to organizing regional events to driving athletes to practice sessions."

Among them are Louise White, Peter McIlroy and C.J. Carl Reed, three police officers who are involved in the highly successful Special Olympics torch run. Here is their story.

## THE FLAME OF HOPE

One of the most highlights of the Special Olympics Summer Games will occur when 800 law enforcement officers from across Canada carry the Flame of Hope into the opening ceremonies celebration at Haltonia Metro Centre.

The torch, which will be passed on to a Special Olympian who will light the flame and officially open the games, is a reminder of Olympic tradition.

It is also a symbol of the Law Enforcement Torch Run, a 13-year old organization, sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Currently established in nine provinces, the Torch Run has become one of Canada's Special Olympics most important sources of revenue. Says CSO executive director, Ian

Jordan: "It's appropriate that Canadian police officers will be well represented in Haltonia. The law enforcement Torch Run is one of our major programs. Because of the Torch Run, we are able to provide extra programs to more athletes."

An institution that began as the personal project of Chief of Police Richard Lubitzky, in White, Kansas in 1981, the Torch Run has been a part of the Canadian Special Olympic scene since 1987. That was when Louise White, a coroner with Metropolitan Toronto Police Force, started a torch relay with 4,000 participating law enforcement personnel.

"The Torch Run is a concept that works on a number of levels," says White whose current involvement includes chairing the International Torch Run Council, a group that oversees Torch Run operations in approximately 25 member countries. "It raises awareness and money for Special Olympics. It also enables various law enforcement agencies to display a commitment to their respective communities."

It was exactly the drive to give something to his community that prompted Sergeant Peter McIlroy of the Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police Service in Ontario to become involved in local Torch Run activities. "My sister, who is a nurse, has been a volunteer in Africa for the past four years," he says. "I am so proud of her. I thought the best way to let her know that is to follow her example."

McIlroy's sibling would undoubtedly approve. Thanks in large part to his efforts, the Hamilton-Wentworth Torch Run has raised a significant amount of funds for Special Olympics that year.

In Haltonia, Chief Supt. (Ret.) C.J. Reed, former commanding officer of RCMP Nova Scotia, notes that he too has a personal reason for continuing his involvement with the Law Enforcement Torch Run. Says the long-time member of the Nova Scotia Special Olympics board of directors and the organization's law enforcement liaison officer: "To understand why people are drawn to initiatives like the Torch Run all you have to do is stand at the finish line and watch the athletes at any Special Olympics event. It will tear your heart out. ■"

perception is welcoming, they tell, more and more.

Competing in running, long jump and shot put events at the upcoming National Summer Games. There's hope to equal his performance at the 1992 World Games in Guatemala where he won two silver medals in speed-sliding. A sports alone, there's regularly there and compete in the games sports program at the 1992 Summer Games in Guatemala. He's currently placed 10th in a grueling 3000 m race.

"It's whenever the outcome is positive, it's clear that the Special Olympics has an impact that will stay his forever." "Sport is a gift," he says. "Life is a gift."



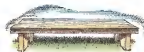
Roxie Côté  
Athlete

■ "Without Special Olympics, I'd be lost and insecure."

Season period. There's Côté knows what the sports. Three years ago—before the 1989 high school students joined 90 + Côté had little self-esteem and even less physical endurance. Today the young athlete, who will compete at the lowest and lowest level events at the National Games, has "lots of confidence" and 12 medals at a "special day" devoted to law enforcement in the past.

It's a transformation that's been noted by Côté's coach, David Johnson. "When I didn't have a lot of status, when she came to me out she was very confident and she works hard," he says. "She is definitely one of our better athletes."

Côté's mother, Dr. Genevieve Côté, has also witnessed the turnaround. "The program has brought Roxie out of her shell and given her confidence," she says. "Winning medals is only a small part of the rewards she has received."



# No One Ever Won A Game Sitting On The Sidelines.

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That's why at Bank of Montreal, we've established The Task Force on Employment of People with Disabilities. Its mandate is to integrate people with



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As part of our commitment, we're proud to sponsor the Sports Celebrities

Federal. We urge you to come out and show your support, too. After all, it doesn't take an athlete to be a team player.

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And he's just one of the hundreds of Special Olympians that TSN is proud to salute, along with all the organizers and volunteers that make this event happen.



REAL PEOPLE



## A top-level hunt for China's pot of gold

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

**I**s an unprecedented show of unity and strength, Canadian political and business leaders are plotting to establish a major commercial beachhead in China this fall. For their part, China's leaders are taking the Canadians' visit so seriously that both the country's president and premier will be involved in joint meetings along with Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, who will head the Team Canada's representatives.

The Canadian trade mission, which will convene in Beijing on Nov. 7 and 8, with a follow-up session in Shanghai the next day, will be held under the sponsorship of the Canada-China Business Council and will include a worthy representation from the Business Council on National Issues (BCNI). The BCNI, which is postponing its annual meeting so that many of its members can take the trip, represents 150 of Canada's most powerful CEOs, who administer \$1.2 billion in assets and whose companies have combined annual revenues of more than \$80 billion. Joining them will be an equally large contingent representing the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, which has 2,500 corporate members as well as 170,000 associates through local affiliates.

Backing such powerful private-sector delegates will be an influential cadre of politicians in two over been credited for one trade success. As well as Chrétien, it will include three of his senior ministers plus five provincial premiers and their cabinet colleagues.

The hope is that these top-level meetings will trigger immediate sales contracts worth more than \$1 billion, with much more business to follow. Last year's bilateral trade between the two countries totalled \$5 billion, ranking China ninth in terms of Canada's trade partners. With 1.2 billion people, some of whom have yet to join the consumer society, China's market has the largest growth potential on earth.

The unique top-level initiative aims to exploit the natural advantage Canadians have

**Team Canada's ultimate hope is that this trade summit will trigger immediate sales contracts worth \$1 billion or more**

over Americans after the same pot of gold Canada's ties with the current regime date back to the heroic exploits of Dr. Norman Bethune, the Canadian-born, Québécois doctor who became a hero of Mao Tse-tung's Communist revolution in the 1940s. His writings were compulsory reading during the Cultural Revolution and he is still considered one of the country's icons. Canada recognized the People's Republic of China in 1970, two years before the Americans.

The November political-economic summit will be the culmination of a concept advanced by Jack Austin, the Canadian senator who is president of the Canada-China Business Council, the low-key organization he took over in 1992. Austin has used his connections to ease up Canada's political and economic hesitations, but is also using his anti-Chinese Communist connections to obtain the presence at the Beijing meetings of State President Jiang Zemin as well as State Council Premier Li Peng, along with three vice-premiers. "What I'm doing," Austin told me in an interview last week, "is following the model of German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's November, 1980, visit, when the corporate representatives who accompanied

him signed business deals in one afternoon worth \$2.5 billion. Our target at the summit is more than \$1 billion and we're talking actual commercial contracts, not just memoranda of understanding." An announcement on those commercial contracts is expected in Beijing along with an announcement by Prime Minister Chrétien on the signing of a bilateral nuclear co-operation agreement between the two countries that would set up the conditions for the sale of a \$1-billion CANDU reactor.

One unanswered question is whether China's top political leaders are swinging themselves in the Team Canada orbit, because Ottawa, unlike Washington in the last two years, has taken a low-key approach to the bloody crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing's Tiananmen Square in June 4, 1989. "There's no way to answer that question," says Austin. "I'd say we're in contact on the American on human rights, but less positive about the way we present the arguments. We don't talk trade and economic relations to human rights and environmental standards. We don't preach our ethics and issue executive orders, even threats, based on how we feel about what happened. What we say is that we have certain values relating to the importance of the individual. How can we bring about civilization except by demonstrating that civilized behavior works in our society?"

China's economy is still growing faster than any of its Asian rivals, but there are signs of trouble. "Money supply has risen out of control," says Ben Corbett, chief Asian strategist for the Deutsche Bank group, writing in the spring issue of *Asia Pacific magazine*. "Growth at the current pace is not sustainable. Corruption is rampant; the currency is in difficulty. Although optimism remains pervasive, the reality of the situation will be one of stag and an economic slump to enter the economy in a new course while maintaining in place a strongly authoritarian state and administratively controlled labor markets."

On the positive side, Corbett estimates that the infrastructure investment required by Asia during the next decade will include provision of an extra 34,000 megawatts of electricity a year; 40 new airports (and 90 airport upgrades); installation of 225 million new telephone lines, and the launch of 80 new satellites. He predicts that fully half of that investment will be in Asia, with the lion's share in China. "A key power for the decade ahead," he forecasts, "will be the effect on the world political economy of the integration of 400 million Chinese or more, who earn a few dollars a day, into the world economy."

The challenge is there and if Canadian businessmen had followed their traditional path of first allowing competitors to open up foreign markets, we would not get our share off. By using the dramatic format of a Team Canada approach, we're at least got a good chance to start the race on a slightly better than even footing. After that, it will be up to each Canadian CEO to grab his own business ring.



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# The New War On BREAST CANCER

*Women battle the odds—and win more funds to fight a killer*

BY MARY NEMETH

**I**t had been a year since Phyllis Kelly was diagnosed with breast cancer. Then a 58-year-old mother of two and a research technologist living in Burlington, Ont., Kelly wanted to meet other women with the disease, to share information and experiences and to offer mutual support. There were other self-help groups, but none focusing exclusively on breast cancer. And so, in 1988, Kelly and another breast-cancer survivor set up their own—an organization that quickly turned to political activities. As one of its first projects, Kelly recalls, the group began gathering material for a booklet. "We were working on breast self-examination," she says. "And we went back to look at data in 1980—when one in 20 women faced a lifetime risk of getting breast cancer. In the 1980s, the numbers were one in 14. Now, it's one in nine. I said, 'What the hell is this all about?' And I started calling the ministry of health."

Breast-cancer survivor groups, like the one Kelly co-chaired, are now springing up across the country. Some are primarily support groups; some spread the word about the latest treatments; some are increasingly political, taking on the medical establishment, demanding a role in research issues. It is a movement fueled by feminism, by a trend towards self-help groups and consumer advocacy, and inspired by the effectiveness that AIDS activists have had in raising the profile of that disease. And in an era when health-care lobbyists of all kinds are demanding bigger shares of shrinking public budgets, the breast-cancer survivors have been among the most successful. Largely because of their lobbying efforts, the federal government and the Canadian Cancer Society combined \$20 million over the years to breast-cancer research—and more funds are coming in from the corporate sector. That money has now been rolled into a National Breast Cancer Research Institute dedicated to researching and disseminating information about the deadly disease.

The task is formidable. Scientists lack a disease that sometimes kills, but almost always turns a patient's life upside down—one that can challenge a woman's concept of her own femininity, ravage her relationships and sweep into her night-



■ Breast surgery; Kelly (opposite) is a movement leader by feminism and a growing trend towards consumer advocacy

mares years after treatment (page 46). Statistics—The fact is, even surviving breast cancer—are convoluted. Many experts agree that at least part of the increase in cases is due to better detection. But breast cancer is unquestionably widespread: About 17,000 new cases will be diagnosed this year in Canada—the second highest rate in the world following the United States. And after decades of research, the disease continues to kill about one-third of all victims.

Researchers are attacking the cancer in several fronts. Some are hunting for a gene that causes some breast cancers. Others are working on a vaccine approach that could prevent the disease from spreading. And there is research into suspected links between man-made chemicals and breast cancer, as well as into possible preventive benefits of a low-fat diet (page 54). Research has also been controversial. In March, it was revealed that Montreal physician Roger Petoian had falsified the medical records of some breast-cancer patients to make them eligible for studies. Now, controversy surrounds tamoxifen, a drug that is believed to prevent breast cancer.

The study at issue involves 16,000 healthy women—including 1,200 Canadians—who have a higher-than-normal risk of



developing breast cancer. While some physicians still argue that the benefits of tamoxifen for outweigh its risks, doctors at the Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre pulled out of the study in April. The reason: mounting evidence that the drug is associated with increased incidence of uterine cancer. "It's a very complex drug," concedes Kelly, who initially supported the randomized trial but now opposes it. "If you could actually prevent breast cancer, that would be worthy of taking some risks. But not to the extent where you're getting other cancers as a result."

There is an army of breast-cancer survivor groups across the country, some more militant than others. Nancy Bourque, the interim chairman of the leading Canadian Breast Cancer Network, insists that her organization's role is "support," not "advocacy," and that "we're not into doctor bashing or research bashing; we are interested in perfecting." The groups, however, do have several issues in common—in particular, a sense that the medical system has made too little progress in reducing breast-cancer mortality rates. Having won more research dollars, many now want more say in how that money is spent. They want more studies into environmental and diet issues. The groups are also critical of variations in treatment: one recent Ontario study found that the rate of lymphectomies (the removal of only part of the breast) is supposed to match across the province, but the whole breast is removed in 11 per cent of all breast-cancer surgeries in one region to 54 per cent in another.

The patients, of course, speak from experience. After an inconclusive mammogram, Kelly recalls, she went for a cytology exam—in which fluid is drawn from a lump in the breast with a needle—only to get a false-negative result. "The surgeon," she says, "patted me on the head and said: 'Don't you worry your pretty little head. There's nothing wrong.'"

Too many surgeons, Kelly argues, are too busy or too preoccupied to provide patients with adequate information to make treatment decisions. Most of all, says Sharon Bell, a journalist and founder of the Breast Cancer Action Montreal advocacy group, women want more input. "The Canadian Cancer Society and the research organizations have basically owned the disease," she says. "We're saying that we're the ones who should be at the center, it's our disease, we're the ones who are living with it and we're not going to be manipulated."

In the past, relations were sometimes strained between advocacy groups on the one hand and medical and research associations and the Canadian Cancer Society on the other. "I know that it was not good," says Jackie Wassermann, a breast-cancer survivor and the Winnipeg-based national volunteer coordinator of the cancer society's emotional support programs. But she—and many patient advocates as well—say relations are improving. Wassermann notes that the society has long offered support and counseling services, including a Reach to Recovery program in which volunteers visit 12,000 breast-cancer patients a year. "The cancer society has visible programs and we do the other things," she says. "I'm not interested in being territorial. What can some people may not not others."

At the same time, many cancer professionals support patient involvement in research, treatment and support decisions. And increasingly, patients with all kinds of cancer are represented on commit-







# A Backgrounder On Breast Cancer

*The disease strikes one out of nine Canadian women—one of the worst rates in the world*

BY MARK NICHOLS

## WHAT IS BREAST CANCER?

Breast cancer, like other kinds of cancer, is caused by the uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells. There are more than a dozen kinds of breast cancer, including infiltrating ductal carcinoma—a common form that begins in the breast ducts—and lobular carcinoma, which originates in the milk-producing glands.

Some breast tumors can double in size in 30 days, others take decades to develop. In its early stages, the cancer is usually confined to the breast itself. As the disease advances, breast cancer cells may collect in the axillary lymph nodes. From there, the cancer can spread, or metastasize, to other parts of the body, most commonly the lungs.

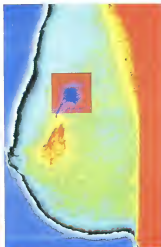
## EARLY WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Women should watch for a lump or thickening in the breast, discharge of fluid from the nipple, development of an inverted nipple or changes in the nipple's color or texture, swelling or dimpling of the breast, changes in size, contour or shape of the breast, the appearance of prominent veins on the breast's surface. They should report any noticeable change to a doctor. The best ways to check for breast cancer include:

Regular breast self-examination. Most breast cancers are discovered by women themselves. The best time for premenopausal women to examine their breasts is after the end of a menstrual period.

Annual breast examinations by a physician or other trained health-care professional.

Routine mammograms (breast X-rays) after the age of 50.



■ X-ray of a breast with tumor (in square area); the digitized image, which can be manipulated by computer, was produced at Toronto's Sunnybrook Hospital by physicist Martin Yaffe

their, bones or brain. In recent years, however, doctors have learned that even early cancers can spread rapidly and they have begun to view breast cancer as a systemic disease that affects the whole body. Breast cancer usually affects women over the age of 50. While the disease is less common among women under 50, when they do get it the cancer tends to be more aggressive.

## RISK FACTORS

The majority of breast cancers occur in women with no known risk factors. But some characteristics point to a higher than normal risk. They include being 50 or older, a previous breast with breast cancer, having relatives who had breast cancer, being overweight, beginning menstruation before the age of 12, long-term use of estrogen-based birth control pills, not having children or having a first child after the age of 30. Lunging in North America appears to be a risk factor in itself—perhaps, some researchers say, because of the typical high-fat diet, or other lifestyle or environmental factors.

## TREATMENT OPTIONS

There are four main ways of treating breast cancer:

Surgery, including mastectomy—removal of the entire breast—and partial mastectomy or lumpectomy, in which only the tumor and immediate surrounding tissue are removed. Combined with radiation, a lumpectomy is now considered as effective as mastectomy in treating many early tumors. In

## The Statistics

One out of nine Canadian women will develop breast cancer during her lifetime. That gives Canada the second-highest rate of breast cancer in the world, topped only by the United States. Canada's 10 most frequently occurring cancers, estimated for 1994:

TYPE OF CANCER	NEW CASES	DEATHS	FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL RATE
Lung	19,600	16,400	14%
Breast (female)	17,000	5,400	74
Colon/rectal	16,300	6,300	64
Prostate	14,300	4,100	62
Lymphoma	7,100	3,350	50
Bladder	4,800	1,350	72
Kidney	3,700	1,350	51
Leukemia	3,200	2,040	37
Oral	3,120	1,110	64
Melanoma	3,100	580	61

SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

\* BASED ON LATEST AVAILABLE DATA FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES; SURVIVAL RATES ARE ESTIMATES

both mastectomies and lumpectomies, surgeons usually remove some lymph nodes from the adjacent axillary area to see if the cancer has spread.

Following surgery, radiation directed at the breast area can reduce the chance of a local recurrence by weakening and

killing any remaining cancer cells. Typical treatment following lumpectomy could include daily sessions lasting a few minutes, five times a week for about five weeks. Side effects include fatigue and skin irritation.

Chemotherapy involves the use of powerful toxic drugs to

kill cancer cells throughout the body. The drugs can also harm healthy tissue, resulting in such side-effects as nausea and hair loss. Chemotherapy is administered orally or by injection into a muscle or vein. Treatment may last from weeks to months, depending on the type of cancer and general health of the patient.

Hormone therapy is based on the fact that certain types of breast cancer use the hormone estrogen to grow. Hormone therapy interrupts the flow of estrogen to starve and kill the tumor. Gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) is the main source of estrogen; gonads often used to prevent or treat a recurrence of breast cancer.

## AFTER SURGERY

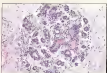
Women's reactions to the loss of a breast vary widely. Some are content to live with one breast or at least avoiding the need for further surgery; they may use a prosthesis, or removable form, under their clothing. Women seeking a permanent replacement now have options. The breast can be reconstructed using the woman's own tissue. As well, implants made of silicone or other materials can be inserted in the breast area, although silicone breast implants have been blamed for a variety of diseases.

## PROGNOSIS

Survival rates for breast cancer are higher than those for most other cancers. The overall five-year survival rate for women diagnosed with breast cancer is 74 per cent, compared with 40 per cent for ovarian cancer and 31 per cent for lung cancer. But for women who have had breast cancer, the chance of a recurrence is always there. In fact, most doctors now consider breast cancer to be a chronic disease.

Almost one per cent of all breast cancers are in situ. Although such tumors are much easier to spot than in women, many are unaware that they can get breast cancer, and as a result, ignore warning signs and delay seeing a doctor. □

## When cells run amok



NORMAL BREAST CELLS



CANCEROUS BREAST CELLS

PHOTO COURTESY OF THE CANCER SOCIETY OF CANADA

## MALE BREAST CANCER

About one per cent of all breast cancers are in men. Although such tumors are much easier to spot than in women, many are unaware that they can get breast cancer, and as a result, ignore warning signs and delay seeing a doctor. □

# The quest for solutions

## Laboratories across Canada take on a deadly disease

BY MARK NICHOLS

Somewhere inside the nucleus of a cell within a woman's breast, a potential disaster has occurred. Some damage here—it could have been a chemical or a pill or radiation—has damaged one of the thousands of genes that govern the human body's growth and development. Normally, mechanisms inside the cell swing into operation to repair such damage. But sometimes—particularly if the damage is inflicted repeatedly—they are unable to do so, and a mutation results. The altered gene causes the breast cell to behave abnormally. Receptor proteins that are part of the cell's communication system may begin to transmit signals, causing the cell to proliferate uncontrollably. Under the process is slow—years after the event, a lump of abnormal cells forms inside the breast. Some cells may venture as far as the nearby lymph nodes and from there escape to other parts of the woman's body. Now, cancer is on the loose.

Over the past two decades, cancer research has led to a steadily widened understanding of how the disease unfolds. Yet breast cancer, and other forms of the disease, claim more and more victims every year. Pressured by women's organizations, Canadian governments and other sources are now pouring about \$15 million annually into the study of breast cancer, up from about \$5 million in 1980. Scores of researchers are pursuing a dizzying array of inquiries. In Toronto, Dr. Norman Boyd, director of preventive oncology at the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation, is convening a 10-year project that will eventually involve 7,000 Canadian women in a study designed to test the widespread suspicion that a low-fat diet protects women from breast cancer.



Tom Delli and Ned Nared in Montreal take the search for a breast gene away to deadly ends.

At Quebec City's Laval University, Dr. Eric Dewailly, a specialist in environmental medicine, will launch a study in September to test whether widely held suspicion, that a group of chemicals called organochlorines, including such banned or restricted substances as DDT and PCBs, may play a role in breast cancer. In Dewailly's study, 300 women with breast cancer will be examined to determine their exposure to organochlorines; another 300 women without breast cancer will be studied as a control group.

Meanwhile, in laboratories across the country, other scientists are focusing on elusive mechanisms within women's bodies

in an effort to determine how breast cancer begins and how it can be stopped. Among the laboratory studies currently under way:

### THE GENE HUNTERS

Dr. Steven Narod is in hot pursuit of BRCA1, a gene suspected of causing between 5 and 10 per cent of breast cancers and between 3 and 10 per cent of ovarian cancers. Narod, an Ontario 35-year-old cancer prevention who works in the research division of Montreal General Hospital, says that the search for the gene may be nearly over. "We're very close now," says Narod. "If the gene is not found this year, then it will be in 1996."

Researchers have known for more than 30 years that breast and ovarian cancers can be inherited diseases. But it was not until 1980 that Mary-Claire King, a professor of genetics and epidemiology at the University of California at Berkeley, is cited the case as the BRCA1 chromosome—dramatically narrowing the search to one region of the genetic landscape. New Narod's group, which includes scientists at the University of Toronto and at Laval, as well as laboratories around the world, are hunting for BRCA1. Narod's theory is that molecular biologist Patricia Tomlin carries out intricate laboratory study sets—has already performed a key role in the search.

BRCA1 is a family of genes that code for about 2,000 genes. But by studying 150 families in Canada and other countries with multiple cases of breast and ovarian cancer and identifying familial clusters, the Montreal researchers narrowed the list for BRCA1 to a stretch of about 15 genes.

To determine which of those in BRCA1, the researchers are using complex laboratory techniques that allow them to determine the chemical structure of genes. Those genes can then be compared with known cancer-causing genes. As well, suspect genes from cancer victims can be studied in an effort to spot the mutation that has made the genes into potential killers. Finding the elusive BRCA1, says Narod, will not necessarily lead quickly to a cure for inherited breast or ovarian cancer, but, he adds, "I subscribe to the belief that the more we know about cancer, the better we will be able to treat it."

### MURPHY'S LAW

Tamoxifen is a drug with an impressive ability to protect women who have had breast cancer from a recurrence of the dis-

ease. In about 30 to 45 per cent of postmenopausal women who have had breast cancer surgery tamoxifen (sold under the commercial name of Nolvadex in Canada) can reduce the risk of recurrence by as much as 50 per cent. But its ability to protect women from a recurrence of breast cancer tends to wear off after several years of use. Leigh Murphy, a 43-year-old associate professor of biochemistry at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, wants to know why that happens. The growth of breast cancers, she explains, is fueled by the hormone estrogen, which binds onto receptor proteins inside cancerous cells and commands them to divide. Tamoxifen blocks that process by getting to the receptors first—stopping estrogen from making contact with the cells. But tamoxifen is available and undergoes mutation," says Murphy. "Suppose the estrogen receptor is mutated in such a way that it actually sees the tamoxifen as estrogen. Then the cancer would grow."

Murphy thinks that this may be what happens. In examining genetic material taken from breast tumor cells, the Montreal-born Murphy has found abnormalities that might produce just such a mutant estrogen receptor. The next step, says Murphy, is to determine how often mutant receptors play a role in breast cancer and in what types of tumors. If Murphy's theory proves correct, the finding might help in the development of new anticancer drugs. Murphy says it will take at least five years to find out exactly what role mutant estrogen receptors are actually playing. But it is worth the effort, she says. "Because breast cancer is such a terrible disease."

### PUTTING CANCER TO SLEEP

"My sister," says Dr. Michael Pollak, an oncologist and researcher at Montreal's Jewish General Hospital, "is going to develop anticancer treatments for breast cancer that don't kill cancer cells, but just sort of make them go to sleep." Pollak points out that there are already some drugs, such as Tamoxifen, that do that in a limited way. To find better ways of making cancer cells go to sleep, Pollak is looking at a group of substances produced in women's bodies that stimulate normal breast development and growth. "We look at the substances that are potent at doing that," says Pollak, "and then try to interfere with their action, hoping that that will slow the growth of malignant breast cells."

One likely candidate is a body chemical called insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1), which, at the onset of puberty, signals breast cells to begin dividing so that the breasts will grow. When breast cells become cancerous, the substance plays the same role in stimulating malignant growth. The body also has insulin-like substances known as binding proteins that regulate the activity of IGF-1. In test tube experi-

ments, says Pollak, one of these substances—IGF binding protein 3—has shown a significant ability to arrest the growth of breast cancer cells. Pollak is now trying to determine whether the binding protein can be synthesized in vivo as a drug to treat breast cancer. Another approach says Pollak, would be to find a way of stimulating the production of the binding protein to counteract the action of IGF-1 and halt the growth of cancerous cells. Within the next few years, says Pollak, his team should be ready to test one of those approaches in patients. Adds Pollak, "It's looking pretty good."

### ACTIVATING THE IMMUNE SYSTEM

Jack Gaudin, who leads the department of pathology at McGill University in Montreal, is trying to develop a vaccine that will stop some kinds of breast cancer in their tracks. It should be possible to do that, he says, by activating the body's own immune system to attack and kill breast cancer cells. The vaccine was applied by doctors at the U.S. National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Md., who said the drug Interleukin-2 early last year to treat two Quebec patients Robert Bourque for their cancer—was far successfully. Gaudin, 51, has already treated breast cancer in mice. "In some of our experiments," says Gaudin, "we have been able to make breast cancers in mice stop growing and go away."

The central players in Gaudin's approach are a group of cells called Tumor-Infiltrating Lymphocytes (TILs), which are part of the body's immune system. TILs are cells that can kill tumors. But in real life, the lymphocytes find their way into tumors—and then, for some reason, fail to attack cancer cells. Work in other laboratories has shown that when manurem is given a cell that produces a regulatory molecule called a cytokine, at which time the cell is injected into the tumor, the cytokine lymphocytes can be activated to attack cancer cells.

One problem was how to get the cytokine into cancer cells. Frank Graham, a McGill researcher, did that by modifying an adenovirus, but that causes certain colds—to remove the virus's damaging powers and turn it into a vehicle for carrying the genetic information that produces the cytokine. Meanwhile, molecular biologist Bill Muller used genetically altered mice that driving breast cancers similar to human ones. New, Muller and his team are experimenting with various cytokines to see which is most effective in activating the immune system against breast cancer cells in the mouse skin. Gaudin hopes his team will be ready to test the vaccine approach on human subjects within a year. The goal, says Gaudin, "is to have the immune system recognize human breast cells as foreign and wipe them out." □

# Peaking Tom

BY BRIAN D. JOHNSON

**I**t was an unusually clear day in Los Angeles a sweltering Sunday afternoon. It was about two days after the O.J. Simpson motorcycle, and in the aftermath the city seemed suspended in a state of perverse natural calm. From the balcony of the hotel suite where Tom Hanks was conducting interviews, the cluster of downtown spires could be seen rising like a forest from the sprawl of the city, and the colored mountains were etched against blue sky as the distance everyone was still disoriented by the O.J. trial, including Tom Hanks, who was talking about his new movie, *Forrest Gump*—and puzzling over the uncanny parallels between it and the drama of the film festival star.

In the title role, Hanks plays an Alabama orphan who, as he of 35 who becomes an unlikely all-American hero. Slowly, but quickly, he becomes a star, training back in college football. Later, after a string of remarkable exploits culled from a Vietnam war hero and a prosperous entrepreneur, Gump runs across the United States and back for an apparent reason, while fate chases him on from the roadside. "It's very, very strange," says Hanks, as he settles in for an interview with *Rolling Stone*. "You know, I saw these pictures from O.J.'s career, running around and looking like a mess. 'Thank God I peaked early.' 'He's for real.' Who knows what connections somebody would have put together."

Aside from the obvious football parallel, there is a deeper connection between Gump and O.J.: at a time when the American media are covering the fall of yet another star, and bemoaning the fact that they have never learned, *Forrest Gump* depicts a superstar for a lost America. It offers a safe, pure prototype of true virtue. Gump is a mascot, far from serious, a noble fool who is not smart enough to lie or congame, who takes everything at face value, and who never displays a hint of sexual aggression. The movie unfolds as a whimsical, fast-for-wait replay of postwar history, seen through the eyes of someone who doesn't know what's going on (lower 50). "Gump," says Hanks, "doesn't pander to anyone or try to please. He doesn't go for anyone. He just sits there and says, 'I'm not sure, but I have a question or I'll tell you what I do.'"

For Hanks, who turns 38 on July 9, Gump is the latest in a series of roles that have redefined what it means to be a leading man in Hollywood. As a loveable underdog in last summer's hit *Sleepless in Seattle*, Hanks served as a PG-on-screen father with a new male sensibility. Then, with his Oscar-winning turn as a gay lawyer with AIDS in Philadelphia, he championed the cause of tolerance toward homosexuals. Now, playing them in *Forrest Gump*, he delivers a childhood lesson in true American decency. In his end movie, *Apollo 13*, Hanks brings back understated American heroism by playing an astronaut in distress, Oliver "Dick" Scobee.

Increasingly, the actor's career seems destined to revitalize the proposition that nice guys finish last. Onscreen and off, Hanks is Mr. Nice Guy personable, witty and unimpeachable. Before the interview, he sits on a bench for more than 10 minutes. His son says he is only English because he's not Irish, but they could have more serious mind on your head, Mr. Nic, says Hanks, English blood that will be fine.

## Onscreen and off, Tom Hanks is Mr. Nice Guy

In an industry of persecuted, straddled stars, Hanks is a political dream. And that same, enigmatic civility is what audiences seem to find appealing. Asked to analyze his image, the actor confides himself with a bemused objectivity: "I think that maybe people will sort of like, follow me anywhere," he says later. "I do have that. Everyman persona that is part and parcel of every job I've done. I really don't think anyone from me or is threatened by me. And if that is my image as an actor, it's a very nebulous thing that still allows me to do everything that a human being has to do—get mad, run away, be chicken, be funny." Then, with a self-deprecating laugh, Hanks adds, "Maybe I'm just one big tree trunk for everybody. Free admission to the park, that's me. You don't have to believe anything, all you have to do is come in."

There is something about Hanks that inspires trust. Sally Field, who co-starred with him in *Philadelphia* (1993) and plays his mother in *Forrest Gump*, calls him "a comeback man: on what actors should be in their lives. Tom is the quintessential example of someone who's always growing and pushing himself." "He's just adorable," she says. "His loveliness is his ability to tell his heart and soul."

In accepting his Oscar for *Philadelphia*—with an overem-



Hanks, with Wilson (left), I really don't think anyone's afraid of me."



phasizing Field's own "You really like me" outburst—Hanks received his much-loved and well-deserved statue. A number of critics condemned the actor for giving over the top in his emotional tribute to those who have died from AIDS. In fact, it was not the most coherent performance, especially from an actor who, in the words of *Gump* director Robert Zemeckis, "never has a problem not being in absolute control of his character."

But Hanks clearly felt he had a challenge to fulfill. "I wanted to say something that was genuine to the real person I was standing there," he says. "And that's because so many gay men are dying of AIDS. I couldn't just get up and say, 'Jeepers, creepers, what a great occasion this is!' So I thought about what I wanted to say, and thought it needed

to have some poetry to it—whether it's good poetry or just bastard syntax. I don't know. I had stuff that I forgot to say and ended up saying things that I never thought I was going to say," he adds. "Because it's an incredibly personal moment and your heart fills up with blood and it's very vulnerable. I don't remember walking out there. I only remember standing next to Emma Thompson as she's heading out the 25th to lunch and just telling her, 'I'll always remember sharing this moment with you.'"

With that moment, Hanks officially ascended to the rank of serious actor. He has been a successful actor for some time—never since scoring his breakthrough, playing a menial's actor in *Apt. 4B* (1984). And he received his first Oscar nomination loss in 1988 for playing a child trapped in a man's body in *Big*. But until recently, Hanks was an actor of getting permanently stuck in the lightweight world of romantic comedy. "Yeah," he sighs, "I've been a funny guy. I know I can make or lose handle how to do this or that in a funny kind of way. But after a while, that just wears you down." Hanks says he always considered himself more actor than comedian. And although no major people laugh, standing on a stage or sitting in a talk-show chair, he has never wanted to be a stand-up comedian, except to pass time for his role as a comedian.

A turning point in his career arrived with a supporting role as a *League of Their Own* (1992) in a washed-up shot of a washed-up actor. "It was kind of new for me," says Hanks. "Because it wasn't the message lead of the movie. I was the big fat guy in the back, which actually was a blast to do. And it opened up a lot of options for me."

With *Philadelphia*, *Forrest Gump*, and *Apollo 13*, Hanks is suddenly playing American heroes who are thrust into the forefront of public life. Which says his fate: "I've always wanted to do things," he says, "that have a bigger social spectrum to them somehow."

But his career path has not been smooth. Among the 18 movies he has made in the past decade, such choices as *Forrest Gump* (1993) and *Philadelphia* (1993) and *Beauty of the Damned* (1993). "My career has been as checkered as my second life," says Hanks. Like his own parents, Hanks divorced when his children were young. He met his first wife, actress-producer Samantha Lewner, separated in 1965, five years after their marriage. Their two sons and daughter were just 7 and 3 at the time. Hanks has since remarried, to actress Lisa Wilson, who was his 4-year-old son.

Born in Concord, Calif., in 1956, Hanks saw his parents, Janet and Anne Hanks, split up when he was 5. Anne ran a restaurant in Berkeley, where Janet worked as a waitress. In the middle of the night, Anne packed Tom and his older brother and sister into a car and drove off. Tom's baby brother stayed with his mother, who went on to marry three more times. Tom lived with his father, who was constantly moving and married twice more.

Hanks downplays the trauma of so much dislocation. "As I got older," he recalls, "I kind of moved around. I heard the idea of being the new kid in class. I saw other people who were sad and by that, that I couldn't imagine. Even if my old-time parents are still married, she's got stuff that I don't have. I think the idea of this time of moving the breakdown of the American family is the cause of everything—

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game was not a broken-down, bawled-up thing. Nobody asked anybody. It was fractured, but it wasn't completely fractured."

Although a lachrymose statement, he always enjoyed drama classes. "I got swept up in the theater," he recalls. "I wasn't just interested by the acting. It was the whole thing—the lights, the sets—I thought it was a magical kind of place." While Hanks was studying for his BA at California State University in Sacramento, Vincent Dowling, a teaching theatre professor, invited him to intern at the Great Lakes Shakespeare Festival in Ohio. Hanks dropped out in 1977 to join Dowling's troupe. "It was like joining the circus," he says. "I spent three years at the festival, got my equity card and became a professional actor."

At 26, Hanks landed a starring role in an ABC sitcom, *Boom! Boom!*, a *Seaside Lads* it that close that became a cult hit. Then he plunged into a movie career with *Spinal Tap*, all his performances, the obvious circumlocution is an emotional honesty, a vulnerability that oozes across as a strength instead of a weakness. Now, as he spreads his range, he would like to portray a villain. "I have good relationships with a lot of folks," he says, "and they ask me if I'd like to play the bad guy. The *longest* breakdown, who turns out to be an on-screen slayer that it's just not the right lead guy for me."

The "John" he has good relationships with, though, from Hollywood, is now Steven Spielberg at U.S. President Bill Clinton. But Hanks seems to like it all with a grain of salt. "I've played a night in the White House into a legendary friendship," he jokes, referring to the

Late the overgrown kid in dog, however, Hanks is in a position to make his dreams come true. As a youth, he saw the movie *2001: A Space Odyssey* 22 times, and now he gets to play a real astronaut in *Apollo 13*. As for the material rewards, Hanks says he is "very conservative with money—I try to live as modestly as I can for someone with so many boxes." How many? "Three, I think, when you come down to it: one here in town, a place in Malibu, and we're trying to get a place in New York." But for transportation, Hanks relies on "one of those four-wheel-drive things" and a Honda Civic.

Not a Ferrari, a Porsche or a Mercedes. A dinky little Mini—a girlie little sports car for a really nice who stands over six feet tall. Hanks is unapologetic. "They can't get it don't want to worry about. They're disposable. Let them get scratched up. My life is too precious to worry about." What is there to worry about? "You know," he says, "making sure that those kids get to the dream on time. Making sure that the age of 20 is the age of 20." Hanks laughs. And so he goes up to stretch his legs before the next interview, he politely lists the publicist if he could get some more tea, and an outdoor cooler. □



Playing new kinds of leading men in *Philadelphia* and *Sleepless in Seattle* (left). My career has been as checked as my personal life.

that last fall when he and his wife enjoyed a sleepover at the Clinton place after a screening of *Philadelphia*. "It was a huge thrill," he says, "a very prestigious bed and breakfast. But it was very hard to sleep—look at this, we're in the White House for Christmas!"

## The fool on the hill

POOREST GAMP

Directed by Robert Zemeckis

The story unfolds in whimsical flashback, narrated in a slow-talking southern drawl by a singleton sitting on a bench. Poorest Gamp (Tom Hanks) was born stupid, but his mother (Sally Field) feels he has as much a right to the American Dream as anyone. In fact, Gamp does astonishingly well. To escape local bullies, he learns to "swim like the whale," which leads to a football scholarship. He goes on to become a Vietnam War hero, a world Ping-Pong champion and a shrimp magnate.

For the film-makers, however, Gamp's job is to serve as a design vision to history in the making. With surrealistic flashbacks, he keeps showing up on the scene of important events. And through computer doctored archival clips, director Robert Zemeckis shows Gamp smiling small talk with homesteaders ranging from John Lennon to John F. Kennedy. The movie unfolds as a collage of



A dreamer scales the heights of American success

baby boom experience: Elvis, assassinations, Vietnam, hippies, Rock Hudson, the moon landing, Watergate, cocaine, AIDS. All the bits of the '60s, '70s and '80s. No trachotomy is left untraced.

But the narrative is so programmed it is like watching software. *Poorest Gamp* is a medley of sound bites—clever, cute, amusing, silly, sentimental—and irritatingly

phony. Meanwhile, to underscore every shift in the action, Zemeckis has assembled a sound track of vintage pop songs, including "Smile" by The Beatles. Zemeckis, the special-effects wizard who directed *Back to the Future* and *The Firm* (Roger Rabbit), often overpowers his actors. Hanks is endearing as Gamp, and Gary Sinise vibrantly tries to stay real as his Vietnam buddy, Lt. Dan, who loses his leg to combat. But as Jerry, Gamp's heartthrob, Robin Wright gets lost in a whirlwind of costume changes as her character keeps step with the times by becoming a folk singer, a striping house, a medical and a drug addict.

The movie arrives at odd balance between parody and formula. Zemeckis sets about healing wounds with an Oliver-Stone version of the modern American tragedy. Through Gamp's uncomprehending eyes—shades of

Dustin Hoffman's naïveté before *Shogun*—he renders it meaningless. As an exercise in badly-powered nostalgia, the movie works, audiences may find it irresistible. But *Poorest Gamp* is, quite literally—as quote Shakespeare—"a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

R.D.J.

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## BOOKS

# 'Lover of literature'

An anthologist shares his passion for fiction

Alberto Manguel remembers that his teenage books of his childhood in Argentina were organized one way: *exclusively translating poems*. "Meanwhile, in another part of the house," that love gave him a thrill, he explains in his recent anthology, because it "promised to reveal something that had been taking place at the very same time in the most obvious banal of the plot." Manguel, now a 60-year-old standard Canadian, as an all-purpose, internationally renowned man of letters. His new book, which he edited with Craig Stephenson, is a collection of fiction about "homosexual men. Published by Rupi Canada, the subtitle—*Gay Stories from After Shown in Yellow Mountains*—hints at the book's range. The title itself is at once idiosyncratic and self-deprecatingly humorous: *Mountain, in Another Part of the Forest*.

The new anthology contains works by Ernest Hemingway and Ray Bradbury, as well as translations of stories by writers from around the world. It is Manguel's eleventh fiction collection. Previous ones include *Black Water: The Anthology of Fantastic Literature*, *Other Fires: Short Stories by Latin American Writers* and last year's *The Gates of Paradise: The Anthology of Erotic Short Fiction*. He has also published an award-winning novel, *Now from a Foreign Country* (and, in addition, he has written radio plays and TV scripts).

Beyond that, Manguel has translated Spanish, French, Italian and German into English, and has taught subsequent courses in his own subject and interview. "An articulate to paraphrase" is how Greg Gately, artistic director of year-round literary events at Toronto's Harbourfront Centre, describes him. "He is probably the greatest literary critic in Canada," says Gately, and he is a publisher for his first book, *The Dictionary of Imaginary Places* in 1983. Denys and her partners in the now-defunct firm *Laurier & Denys* published the guide to fantastic realism, co-edited with Italian writer Gianni Gualandini, and it was an instant success. In 1989, Manguel, his wife and their young family moved to Canada. The couple, who have three children, have since divorced.

Manguel now lives with Stephenson, the Canadian high school teacher with whom he edited *Mountain, in Another Part of the Forest*. They are moving to Paris in August and expect to return to Toronto in about two years. In Europe, Manguel will continue writing a book on the history of reading, and Stephenson plans to continue to Zurich, where he will be studying psychology at the C. G. Jung Institute.



Manguel, novelist, translator, playwright and 'an arbiter to paraphrase'

As an author, Manguel is an ardent explorer of many subjects: he has also compiled collections about ghosts and revenge. And, at a time when many in the arts community are debating whether a writer is entitled to adopt the perspective of a character of a different gender, sexuality or race, he is a staunch defender of freedom of expression. "Selma Robide says that literature is not at the business of copying a specific subject for a specific group, and I certainly agree with that," Manguel says. "To assume that the writer as an arbiter of expression creates the validity of what is written is such absurdity. It bothers me that anyone would think that Craig and I are somehow added to put this anthology together because we are gay. In fact, the only credential for putting together an anthology is being a good reader, and I think we are fairly good readers." Indeed, their anthology will appeal to many fans of literary writing—whatever their sexual preference.

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# Promoting the Canadian way

BY TRENT FRAYNE

Once, the Canadian version of football produced widespread hostility in the United States, seldom more so than one autumn afternoon in 1958 when the Hamilton Tiger-Cats, a team negotiating a new stadium contract, waddled across a league game with the Ottawa Rough Riders to Philadelphia.

There, a madcat gathering of 15,000 or so turned up at Franklin Field, and soon many of these curiosity seekers were chuckling over the rules and terminology that differed from the ones played by the hard-nosed drafters of the National Football League. The apparent penalty was comic for such baffled amusement and so was the term "rough," which back then denoted a single-point play. Three downs instead of four caused more laughter and the possibility of a point being scored off a missed field goal was the next theme to undergirding.

Curiously, some 35 years later, the difference in the two games is what is apt to sell the Canadian version in the United States where, right now, four American teams are up to their athletic supporters in preparation for the CFL's new season, joining the eight established Canadian teams. Not just that, but the league's chiefest commissioner, Larry Smith, says that eight to 10 more American cities will be in the fold within four years.

"Twenty-two to 24 teams by 1994," he boasts. "Probably two more to Canada, one in Montreal, the other in Halifax to embrace the Maritimes, and the rest in the U.S."

New leagues are no novelty south of the great unfenced border, but the NFL is so firmly established and oligarchic that none other—not the United States Football League, not the American Football League, not the World Football League, and the World League of American Football, not even the old All-America Conference, which absorbed the Buffalo Bills and the Miami Dolphins, among others—has been able to survive.

Still, Smith notes that these leagues played

*The difference in the two games is now what is likely to sell the Canadian version of football in the United States*

the same game as the NFL, teams and, as a corollary, were merely a pale and unseasoned copy. The rules differences make the CFL game different, fast-paced and wide open, and Smith's strategy has been to aim it at mid-sized, American cities such as Sacramento, Silver Spring and Las Vegas, with such towns as Birmingham, Memphis and Portland perhaps waiting in the wings. The advantage here, Smith observes, is that none of these places is large enough to have NFL aspirations and so each is noncompetitive with the glitz behemoth.

Even where there was competition of sorts, the Canadian style is entrenched well enough. That was in Sacramento, where the Gold Miners made their CFL debut last year sans 345 fans removed from San Francisco, home of the ailing 49ers. "They've sold 11,000 season tickets," Smith says. "That's nearly half the capacity of Candlestick Field. Demonstrably, Sacramento is one of the fastest growing American cities. I liked it from the beginning. It was a beachhead, anyway point."

In any description of Smith, who became the CFL's leader and No. 1 commander two years ago, it would be mighty hard to bypass a word like enthusiasm. No doubt about it,

Larry is big, an oct and 207 lb., but he doesn't look big. He looks trim and fit, a guy likely to be in a white shirt, a dark tie and a navy-blue suit, vibrant and focused, a blonde-haired, blue-eyed, firm handshaking, formerly openly mobile business executive who may be the salvation of a league that appeared doomed when he suddenly decided in the early evening of Nov. 26, 1989, that he was the Moses to lead it across the sea of red ink. Whether he will or not remains to be seen.

But this November night nearly five years ago, he was seated along with 94,888 other goose-jumped Grey Cup fans in Toronto's elliptical ode to affluence, the SkyDome, as the Hamilton Tiger-Cats and the Saskatchewan Roughriders engaged in one of the most exciting football games ever played, anywhere, anywhere. In short, it was exciting.

The quarterback, Hamilton's Mike Kerrigan and Regina's Kent Austin, a couple of classic Canadian boys from Illinois and Mississippi, were firing the football with ease, these velocity and location, the two factors words in the vocabulary of any top-league baseball pitcher. Between them, they mustered 85 points from two teams selected that season for their defenses. There was a Grey Cup record for points in the second quarter, when the winners outscored the Tiger-Cats 21-14, a 35-point outburst in 15 previously unbroken minutes. With two seconds remaining as the game clock, Boston was by 43-48 when Dave Ridgway, the only calm guy in the post, kicked a field goal at 35 yards.

Anyway, standing there long, Larry Smith, who had retired from football nine years earlier and by his own word had barely thought of the game as he climbed up and up the corporate ladder (finally becoming president of the frozen-food division of Quaker Mills in the John Labatt Ltd. company, based here), if any of the thousand-plus Canadian Football League. "They, they don't need a football guy here, they need a promoter, they need a businessman."

And he says now that he knows the CFL was looking for a commissioner, that he knew the league had commissioned a man to find one. Bruce Ward by name.

"I phoned the headhunter and I said, 'Is there a BP I think there's a fit.'" Obviously, the way things turned out, there was a fit.

And this time, still now anyway, nobody's been heard laughing at those peculiarly Canadian rules. Not to diminish

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# A young and volatile land

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

A year ago, having just celebrated his birthday, Canada felt good. Rather proud of itself at having a bright and lively female as prime minister. The *Joe* That Walked Like a Man a ceremony, the future looking rosy.

A year later, we know that this baby country in fact has the volatility of Russia, every thing turning up-side down within months. The fragile and fuzzy prime minister disappeared almost without a trace, in exile in a foreign country in Hawaii, her party not only almost as unstable and we don't know if forever in rule.

Quebec invented the Bloc Quebecois, which wants to leave Canada, and Western Canada protested the Reform party, which won't acknowledge that Quebec exists. Jean Chrétien, who has trouble speaking either of the two official languages (rather like John Crosbie) in the house and says not to worry about Quebec.

The dollar is slipping, the oil are gone and the provinces of British Columbia and Saskatchewan are threatening Quebec. One great family eh? At the same time as some United Nations agency is naming Canada as the best place on the globe to live.

The dollar is slipping, the oil are gone and the provinces of British Columbia and Saskatchewan are threatening Quebec. One great family eh? At the same time as some United Nations agency is naming Canada as the best place on the globe to live.

There's only going to get better in the 12 months ahead. Mr. Chrétien's Liberals, who promised to win the GST, instead will replace it with the Value-added Tax and to reduce food and medicine in the next, then bring the post and the services with the government's beneficiaries.

The National Hockey League playoff system will be extended into July, thus coinciding with the opening games of the Canadian Football League with its new teams in Pon-



Illustration by [illegible]

ta, Vancouver and Seattle, Ala. The Vancouver Canucks will win the Stanley Cup.

The Parti Quebecois will win the Quebec election and *The New York Times* will devote a headline to it. Sheila Copps will announce she is in charge and there is nothing to worry about.

John Turner will be appointed lieutenant governor of British Columbia to replace David Lam, and Eugene Whelan will be appointed Canadian high commissioner in London. When he visits Buckingham Palace to present his credentials, the Queen will tell him to take all his green on his hat.

Lester Boveille, having achieved American citizenship for his children, will tell Quebec voters that he has dedicated his life to the province. Eddie Shack will be named to the Order of Canada. The Montreal Expos will be moved to Florida—near the beach, so they can be close to most of their fans.

Rex Campbell will publish her memoirs. John Terry will not be happy. These reporters will stay hot. O. J. Simpson will escape jail and flee to Canada, his lawyers defeat extradition proceedings. He will be exchanged for a player to be named later.

Bresnan Manning, attempting to influence the Quebec referendum, will make a speech in Ottawara in his newly learned French. It will be named as a video by Yoko-Yoko. Jean Chrétien will go golfing in Scotland and Sheila Copps will announce that she is in charge.

Ontario Conservative Leader Michael Harris will walk the length of Yonge Street and no one will recognize him. Ontario Liberal Leader Lyn McLeod will walk the length of Bay Street and someone will ask her if she's looking for a subway stop. A war will break out somewhere in Africa.

Ralph Klein will make a speech in Quebec in his newly learned French, attempting to affect the referendum. The Royal Canadian Air Force will charge copyright infringement. Prince Charles will say something stupid. The Princess of Wales will be photographed sunbathing topless. Fleet Street sales will remain constant.

Bob Rae of Ontario will join a Toronto insurance firm. He will explain it as a natural evolution of social democracy. The Tallahassee Express will win the National League pennant. Larry Walker bring the 1997-1998 Touchdown will complete. Steve Carver will publish a book on Brian Mulroney. Mulroney will see, thus helping book sales.

Gordie Campbell, who has never met a PE club he didn't lose, will be elected premier of B.C. Clyde Wells will announce that his inverted armband cost series, replacing the province's previous successful venture in cucumber betters.

Tanya Harding will marry Diego Maradona. Someone in Africa will run the mile in three minutes. Bill Clinton's bushwhack sweetheart will use him for sexual insurance. She will appear on Ted Koppel. Eugene Whelan will be asked to remove his green hat at a royal wedding.

July will have a new government. Japan will have another prime minister. Washington will continue an effort to ban imports of Canadian peanut butter. Lowery will grow rich on the dispute, the slippery meeting the slippery. Liberal lobbyists will continue to replace Conservative lobbyists in Ottawa. They will grow rich.

The New York Times will send a team to examine Quebec. Sheila Copps will announce she is in charge.

There is no law that says you

can't make love at 4 in the afternoon on a Tuesday

shall not study a sunset or train butterflies most pay for an itemized moments of pleasure

may not have extra mushrooms with your steak can't disembark in Tortola and stay there

must pack worry along with your luggage can't learn about life from a turtle

must contribute to the GNP every single solitary day of your life

absolutely must not your chronological age not your shoe size shall maintain strict economy of emotion

can't make love again at 5 in the afternoon on the Tuesday we spoke of earlier

because the laws of the land do not apply

the laws are different out here.

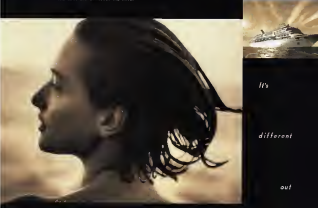


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